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EFFECT OF CIVILISATION
ON MAN.

Human beings do not become less old as the world grows older. There are pessimists who tell us that we are all getting more and more alike and more and more commonplace. But they cannot be very good observers of the world about them. They have a preconceived notion that because we live in an age of machinery, we must ourselves resemble the products of machines. People who take this view go to see R.U.R. and as they come out of the theatre they say, "Yes, that is what we are all coming to." They believe, indeed, that most of us are Robots already. They believe still more strongly that most Americans are Robots. All Americans, they say, like to do the same things as all other Americans. They all like to begin wearing straw hats on the same day. If they read books, they all read the same books. If they go to see a football match, they all like to yell at the same place, and no spectator dares to yell till the signal has been given by the Yeller in Chief. I have never visited America, and I cannot tell, except at a guess, whether this is a true picture or a caricature. I fancy the machine-made human being is proportionately no more common in civilized countries to-day than he was in ages in which totemism seemed as modern as psychanalyse does to us. It has been the tendency of men from the earliest times to invent systems—social systems and religious systems—the object of which was to mould them into a common image. Good men have been in revolt against the worship of such systems for thousands of years. They have warned their fellows of the grave danger of mistaking mechanical for spiritual obedience. Scores of great sayings such as "The letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive" are protests against the easy belief that men can be saved through machines. Even so man is a horn idolator, and he is never a more passionate idolator than when the idol is a machine. If he rebels against one system, he turns his rebellion into another system equally rigid within a generation. He is perpetually engaged in creating new codes of taboo and compulsion. Take the primitive tribe, and you will find man living as a slave to such a code. He is the prisoner of his own imperatives. He has invented a tyrannous machine to forbid him, it may be, to eat what he likes or to marry whom he likes or even to think what he likes. Civilization has often been represented—especially in the eighteenth century—as a machine that destroys the original freedom of man. The eighteenth century, however, knew very little about savages, and closer inspection of barbarous races has revealed them as creatures no more free from chains than ourselves.

FREEDOM.

It seems likely indeed, that civilization has released man from more chains than it has imposed on him. The philosophic Radical of the nineteenth century believed that to release man from his chains was the chief function of civilization. All that the Radical asked in his politics was the removal of restraints. He believed in free trade, in free contracts, in free competition, and in free churches (if any). He shrunk from putting restraint even on a bad employer. He disliked the Factory Acts as much as he disliked Protection. His idea of freedom, unfortunately, generous as it was in its origin, ultimately became mechanical and formal. He idealized the freedom of industry to such a point that he was willing to sacrifice to it the freedom of working women and children. He had not a sufficiently subtle mind to see that the letter of freedom may be the enemy of the spirit of freedom, and he fought like a fanatic to preserve an instrument of freedom that, if allowed full scope, would have turned men and women into (as rhetoricians said) white slaves. Luckily or unluckily, the pendulum never ceases to swing in human affairs, and men, seeing what terrible things non-interference led to, became enthusiasts for interference again. Sir William Harcourt made himself immortal by saying "we are all Socialists now" (which was not quite true), and the tendency in the modern State has been more and more to interfere in the fixing of wages, in the hours of closing shops, and in the general conditions of employment. And if the State does not interfere, the Trade Unions do. Everywhere systems have grown so strong that at present great London offices have no freedom of choice even in such a matter as appointing a new clerk. Some people say that this is the beginning of the servile State. Others are equally convinced that, by all this increase of interferences, we have also succeeded in increasing the freedom of the average man. Many of the latter, indeed, would go still further along the path of prohibitions for the good of the average man. They would like to introduce one kind of compulsion from America or another kind from Russia. Never has there been an age in which the idolatry of restraint has been so general. And now there are signs that the pendulum of opinion is about to swing back again, and no doubt we shall see before long a revival of Radicalism, with its idealized formula of non-interference.

INTERFERENCE.

It is a most unfortunate thing that we are so made that it is apparently impossible for us all to see all the time that interference is good and that non-interference is bad, but that a judicious mixture of interference and non-interference is best of all. We are creatures so bewildered in mind that we are never certain for long whether we can save our fellow men more surely by letting them do what they like or by making them do what we like. At one time we try to make everybody go to church; at another time we try to prevent everybody from going to church; at another, we allow them either to go to church or to stay away from it as they please. There are good arguments against all three courses. Whichever course we adopt, the result is bad. Human beings remain imperfect in the end, and we may put the blame, if we choose, on the compulsion or the prohibition or the liberty

under which they lie. Common sense should have told us centuries ago that it is dangerous to make an idol of either compulsion or of liberty. Liberty in itself, without some kind of definition, is a mere formula, a negation. All the great struggles for freedom remain an inspiration to us only because the men who took part in them desired to do something worth doing or to say something worth saying. They fought, no doubt, for a freedom that would permit a man to say or do much that was wrong as well as much that was right; but, if they admitted the liberty to do wrong, it was because they regarded this as one of the indispensable conditions of the liberty to do right. The belief in freedom is an act of faith in the human conscience or it is nothing. It is a belief that given freedom conscience will more and more govern human affairs. Thus a man may believe in freedom of speech and yet dislike many of the results of freedom of speech as heartily as those who would censor it. He would be in a perfectly logical position if, while attacking the censorship of plays for instance, he at the same time attacked most of the plays that had come under the ban of the censorship. He dislikes the machine of repression in literature, not because he fails to realize that it would be much better if most plays and books had never been written, but because he believes that the human imagination and the human conscience express themselves more fully and more splendidly in literature in an atmosphere of freedom than of restraint. In religion, in politics, in morals, he believes in the freedom of his enemies because he considers that it is the best guarantee of the freedom of his friends. He tolerates in order that he may be tolerated. He tolerates a lie (in the sense of giving a liar the right to utter it) as the price of the toleration of the truth. He believes in freedom, in other words, not so much as an abstract doctrine, but because on the whole freedom works better than its alternative.

LESSON TO BEHOLD.

It is an extraordinary thing that, in spite of all our practice of interference and our theories of non-interference, we should still be finding it almost as difficult as ever to persuade human beings to behave themselves. Those who read the police news in the evening papers have daily evidence of this. Somewhere every day men are misbehaving themselves so badly that they have to be brought before the magistrate. There are times when even a Radical may legitimately wonder whether it might not be better, after all, if the planet were populated for the most part by Robots before they have acquired souls. Not that any sane man could cry long for so miserable a moon as that. His longing for Robots is nothing but a temporary expression of the feeling that human beings ought really to learn to restrain themselves in their stupid moments. There were several young men fined in London the other day for going out on to Hampstead Heath between five and six in the morning and breaking up chairs and throwing them into the Hampstead ponds. This kind of behaviour seems to me perfectly appalling. I can understand a young man being as rowdy as you like any time between sunset and two in the morning. I may dislike his rowdiness, but I can recognize him as a brother who has merely become a little mad after dark. Somebody has said that after dark men become four-footed. The domesticated animal called man becomes a wild beast again, and becomes excited and exhilarated like the savage in the jungle. But to go on breaking chairs and using obscene language long after sunrise is a perversion of misbehaviour that shocks me. Yet, according to the police evidence, there are large gangs of youth between seventeen and twenty who make a regular practice of this on Hampstead Heath. Those who complain that we are all becoming Robots should reflect at this evidence that even under our rigid social system, there is still so much variety of behaviour. I confess I am so far a Robotist that I prefer monotony of behaviour in most of these things that concern good manners. Politeness, decency, orderliness—all these things make for monotony like the evening dress of men. But they do not make men slaves, nor do they rob life of the really important kinds of variety. It is probable that the people who are most monotonous in their good manners enjoy the greatest variety in their general lives. There is a danger, of course, of exchanging the spirit for the letter in good manners as in so many other things. But half the charm of the lives of the comfortable classes is due to the fact they are bound by a code that makes for general smoothness and ease. They become slaves, if you care to put it in that way, in order that they may be free. It may be that the rich man and the poor man alike are half Robots, but it is probable that it is good for each of us to be at least half a Robot. There is as serious a danger of our being Robots to too small as to too great a degree. Here, as elsewhere, we must seek the golden mean. The man who is not half a Robot is either a madman or a bad man.—The New Statesman.

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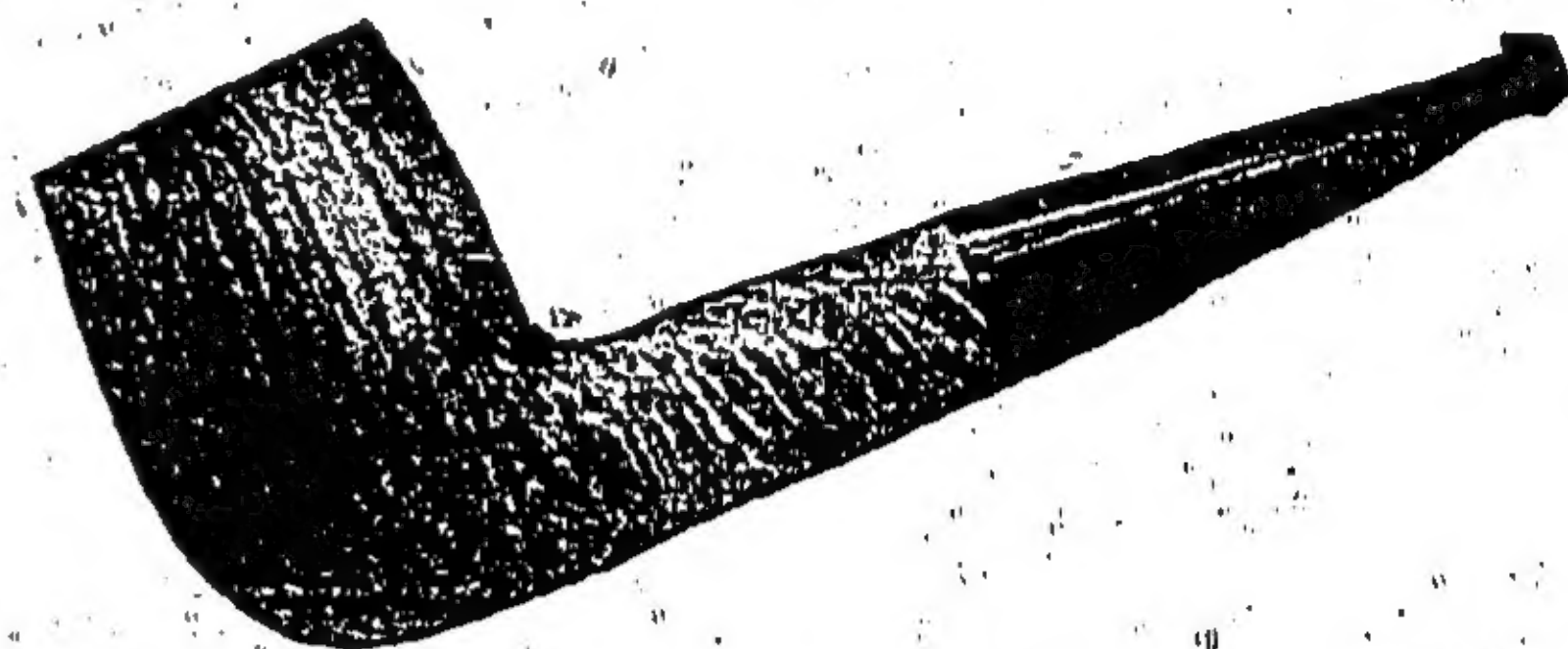
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"DRAGONS OF THE PRIME" THE DISCOVERIES IN MONGOLIA.

DR. W. C. ANDREWS' COMMENTS.

In commenting on a dispatch from its Peking correspondent, describing the recent discovery by the American expedition under Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews of a great fossil field in Mongolia, Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, made the following statement to a representative of *The Times*:

The Natural History Museum of New York has made three expeditions into Northern China. The last, the report of which has just appeared, was in 1922. It has been wonderfully successful in discovering a whole series of vertebrate fossils of various ages ranging from the Cretaceous, in which the great dinosaur remains occur, up to the middle of the Tertiary (the Miocene), in which numerous mammalian remains have been found, some of very great interest. The dinosaurs from the Cretaceous include some forms like that of the *Ignoramus*, which were vegetable feeders, and others of carnivorous type. There are also remains of crocodiles and turtles.

The great interest of these discoveries in China consists in the fact that they seem to show that the dinosaurs of Europe and North America, and possibly of Africa, may have spread out from some northern palaearctic regions. Dinosaurs are at present known to have existed nearly all over the world, but the great deposits so far discovered are in the United States and Tanganyika Territory. Dinosaur remains are, however, also found in Europe, South America, Madagascar, South Africa, and Australia.

The peculiarity of these fossil reptiles is that they usually attain gigantic size and display immense variety of form, so that it is difficult to imagine any dinosaur type that may not actually be discovered; the weirdest, most astonishing shapes are found. Some of the East African forms disintegrated by the Germans before the war are probably the largest land animals. One of them, *Gigantosauros*, must have been nearly twice as big as *Diplodocus*, the North American form, a cast of the skeleton of which is mounted in the Natural History Museum, and measures 84 ft. in length, so that, if the proportions were the same, the *Gigantosauros* would have been 168 ft., or fifty-six yards long.

Of course, it is not certain that the proportions were the same, because of the extraordinary variety in type of these creatures. However, the humerus, the bone of the upper arm, of *Gigantosauros* is more than twice as big as that of *Diplodocus*. A cast of this gigantic bone is mounted in the Natural History Museum. It is 7 ft. 11 in. long the corresponding bone of *Diplodocus* being only 3 ft. 3 in.

Since Tanganyika Territory is now under British control, it is to be hoped that an effort will be made to collect some of these interesting monster reptilian remains for the national collections. We know that they exist there in great abundance, and that the only problem is the packing and transport of the specimens already excavated, and the unearthing of other specimens.

The mammals discovered by the American expedition in China are also of great interest. One of them, a gigantic rhinoceros-like form, is, perhaps, the largest land mammal, the skull being as much as nearly 6 ft. long. The first remains of this animal were found in Baluchistan before the war by Mr. Forster Cooper, and are now in the Natural History Museum; but, unfortunately, he did not find a skull. The animal was probably larger than the elephant and with a long neck. It was found in the Lower Miocene beds. Its distribution seems to show that these Tertiary deposits were very widely spread in Central Asia. Other interesting forms have been found by the American expedition, the scientific work of which is being watched with the greatest sympathy in England, where it is recognized that the results will be most important.

Many interesting dinosaur remains, some of similar type to those to which I have already referred, have been collected from the Wealden beds of the Isle of Wight. One of the most extensive collections was made by the Rev. W. Fox, curate of Brightstone, a portrait of whom has recently been placed in the gallery of the Natural History Museum. It shows Mr. Fox developing one of the vertebrae of a great dinosaur, *Ornithomimus*, which he discovered in the neighbourhood of Brightstone. Mr. Fox's geological collection is one of the treasures of the Natural History Museum.

UNITED STATES NAVY. MINE-LAYING SUBMARINES.

The United States Navy Department has resolved to ask Congress to sanction important additions to the naval forces. These include three mine-laying submarines which are regarded as vital to the defence of the country's shipping. It being the opinion of the experts that mine-layers were a formidable factor in the Great War. At present the U.S. Navy has not a single mine-layer.

The new naval programme is therefore for eight 1,000-ton cruisers, seven submarines of which four are cruising submarines, and four river monitors, to be employed in Chinese waters. In addition, crews will be necessary for the two new ships, the *West Virginia* and *Colorado*, which will be ready in the autumn, and a sum of money is to be sought to provide for the training of reserve aviators in view of the keen competition in this direction in other countries. — *Central News.*

THE BOXER INDEMNITY. PROPOSED TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Mr. J. Rankine Finlayson, Manchester, in a letter to *The Times*, says:—There cannot but be grave doubts as to the wisdom of using the Boxer Indemnity money to set up a school on the lines advocated by the Textile Machinery Makers' Association. The Executive of the "China and Far East Section" of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce some time ago gave a careful consideration to the whole question of the disposal of the Boxer Indemnity Funds, and submitted various suggestions to the Foreign Office. The second suggestion was as follows:—

That a proportion of the funds could be usefully devoted to the establishment of a technical college in North China with a view mainly to develop existing native industries, such as afforestation, agriculture, etc., so that the Chinese may be helped to produce, market, and sell the products of their country to the best advantage.

The idea of a technical college in North China will doubtless receive universal support, but a "Textile Technical School" will not, I imagine, make the same appeal nor receive a like support.

EFFECT ON LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Charles Watney, Parliamentary representative, Textile Machinery Makers' Association, writing to the *Financial Times*:

I am glad to see that you do not share the opinion that the establishment of a textile technical school in Shanghai will affect in any way the Lancashire trade. You are in very good company. This is not the view of the cotton industry in this country; it is not the view of the British in the Far East, who are largely dependent upon the prosperity of the Lancashire import trade. At the meeting, a few days ago, of the Bolton and District Master Cotton Spinners' Association, it was stated that an Englishman, now an American citizen, who had travelled extensively in China, had expressed to a member of the Association only quite recently the opinion that there was room for 40,000,000 spindles in China, to spin cotton grown in the country, without interfering with the finer portion of the industry in which Lancashire is interested. There are only now about 3,500,000 spindles in existence. The scheme for the establishment of the school in Shanghai only intends to train the Chinese in the use of machinery especially fitted to spin their own coarser cloth from their native grown cotton. It will never in any way affect Lancashire's exports, and it will probably help to stabilise the conditions in China, and thereby vastly benefit the purchasing power of the community.

INDIA'S WILD ANIMALS.

3,263 PERSONS KILLED IN 1922.

Interesting statistics are available showing the mortality from wild animals and venomous snakes in India during 1922. The total number of persons killed by wild animals in British India during 1922 numbered 3,263 against 3,360 in the previous year. Tigers were responsible for 1,603 deaths, leopards for 509, wolves for 400, bears for 103, elephants for 55 and hyenas for 9. The deaths from tigers were the highest in Madras, from leopards in the Central Provinces and Berar, from wolves in Bihar and Orissa, and from elephants in Assam. Of 522 deaths from "other animals," about 90 are assigned to wild bears and pigs and 225 to crocodiles and alligators.

As in the previous year, the highest number of deaths from all wild animals occurred in the Madras Presidency (901). The Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces coming next in order. There has been a decrease in deaths in the majority of the provinces over the previous year's figures, but in Madras, Bengal, Burma and Assam the figures show a slight increase.

The mortality from snake bites among human beings rose from 10,300 in 1921 to 20,000 in 1922. The increases occurred mainly in Bengal the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces, but Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Burma and Assam have reported decreases.

During the year 23,288 wild animals were destroyed, of which 1,799 were tigers, 6,108 leopards, 3,188 bears and 1,620 wolves. A sum of Rs. 1,64,535 was paid in rewards, against Rs. 2,10,632 in the previous year. The number of snakes destroyed increased from 57,935 to 58,370, and the rewards paid for their destruction were Rs. 1,250, as against Rs. 1,237 in the previous year.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

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Canton Insurance	\$310 b.
Union Insurance	230 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$197 b.
Steamboats	\$42 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$54 b.
China Sagar	\$21 b.
Langkats (Combined)	Tls. 36 1/2 b. & ss.
Kowloon Wharves	\$155 b.
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Hongkong Land	\$85 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$20 b.
Ewo Cotton	Tls. 13.40 b.
Shanghai Cottons	Tls. 8 1/2 b.
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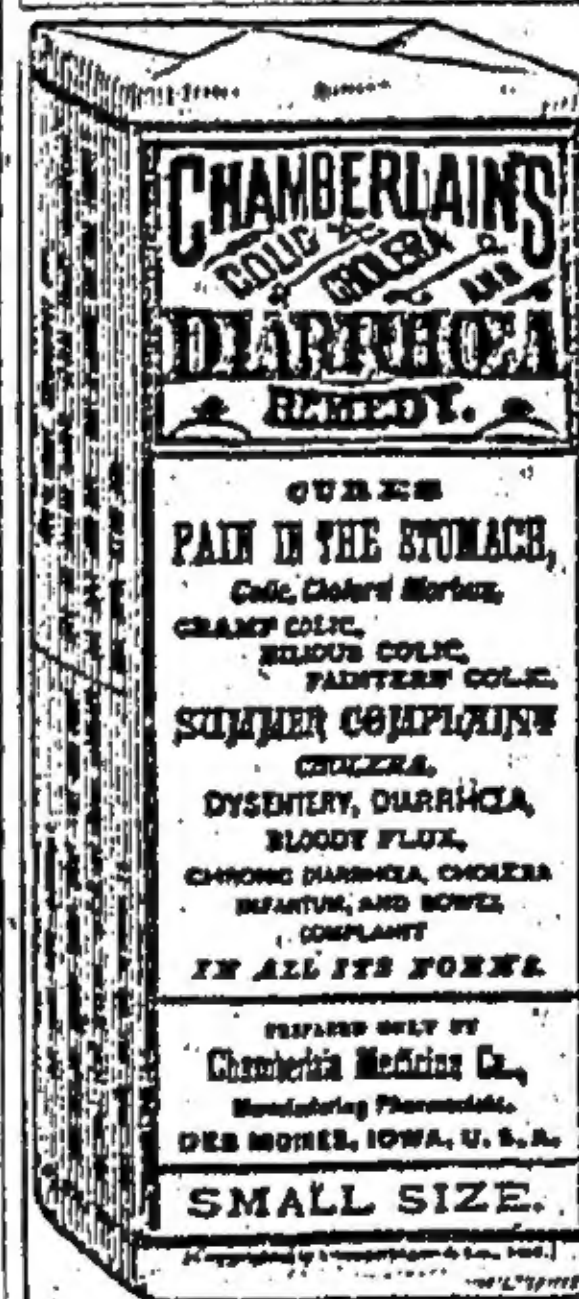
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yet in the
Very Best Taste

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in all fast colours, and
will come from the laundry
looking like new.

These goods will sell rapidly.
Call to-day and see them

SINCERE'S.

HALF PRICE SALE

AT
WHITEAWAY'S

MONDAY, 24th to SATURDAY, 29th Sept.

In order to make room for huge shipments coming
forward in October we have decided to clear
a lot of our present stock at HALF PRICE.

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DRESS GOODS.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

SCOTSMEN EAST OF SUEZ. WHAT HONGKONG OWES TO DUNDEE.

[FROM OUR EDINBURGH CORRESPONDENT.]

"There dwells a wife by the Northern
Gate,
And a wealthy wife is she;
She breeds a breed o' rovin' men
And casts them over sea."

"Within later years" somewhat east of
Suez "has had an irresistible fascination
for Dundee men, and while many have
gone to seek fortune on the banks of the
Hooghly, a large proportion of those whose
lot it was to go down to the sea in ships
have found their way to China, and
particularly to Hongkong, the beautiful,
whose "Praya" sleep under innumerable
keels to-day." So writes "A.B.D." in
the Dundee Advertiser. Were a census
of Scotsmen in Hongkong taken, it would
be found that they form a considerable
portion of the European population. It
used to be said of Government House in
Calcutta that it was like Keiller's mar-
malade, a Scotch preserve, and much the
same may be said of Hongkong, for in
various walks of life, the resourceful
enterprising Scot predominates. This is
particularly true of the shipping and sea-
faring section of the community.

It is perhaps not generally known that
the new Reclamation, off which so many
ships were sunk during the typhoon, was
constructed under the supervision of a
Dundee man, the late Mr. James R.
Mudie, who also built the Granite City
Docks at Kowloon and Aberdeen (on the
other side of the island). Many public
offices and Government posts of great
importance are filled by Scotsmen, while
it is men who hail from the north of
Tweed who are the heads of many of the
large private business concerns. Mention
may be made of Mr. Robert Shewan,
an Aberdonian, who was for some years
a member of the Hongkong Legislative
Council, and head of the firm of Shewan
Tomes, whose interests include the Green
Island Cement Co., the China Light and
Power Co., and a line of steamships.
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson (the Indo-
China Steam Navigation Co.), who own
about seventy ships on the China coast,
are a Scots firm, as are Douglas, Law-
rie & Co., the shipowners. The China
Navigation Co., better known as Messrs.
Butterfield & Swire, must also be in-
cluded, among the Scottish concerns which
have made Hongkong one of the chief
ports of the world. Agents for the Blue
Funnel Line, the Company owns about a
hundred steamers, many of which were
built in Dundee, offered almost exclu-
sively by Scotsmen, and can boast the
greatest private graving dock in the
world, the Taikoo Dock in Hongkong.

"Another important Company trading
to Hongkong and elsewhere on the China
Coast is the China Merchants' Steam
Navigation Co. Subsidised by the Govern-
ment, the firm has a Chinese Board
of Directors, and their European Super-
intendent, who is known and respected by
shipping men all along the coast, is a
Dundonian, Mr. Gavin Wallace. But of
all the Steamship Companies owned by
Scotsmen in the Far East, none has had
a more romantic beginning than the
Great Company Maritime of Manila.
Founded by a run-away sailor from Skye,
it was developed and extended by Don
Juan MacLeod, who was assisted by the
late Mr. J. Mustard, a Dundonian, and
later by another native of Forfarshire,
who was loved and respected by Spaniards
and Philipinos alike, Mr. Pat Millar, now
living in retirement near Dundee.

Were one to endeavour to pay honour
to all Scotsmen in China to whom
honour is due mention must be made of
yet another Dundonian who upheld the
traditions of his countrymen in the East.
the late Rev. William Bridie, who for a
quarter of a century laboured with ever-
increasing acceptance to all members of
the community as a Wesleyan missionary
in Canton. Admitted to be one of the
finest Chinese linguists in the country,
Mr. Bridie taught many Cantonese
officials to talk their own language.

"Home, they come home from all the
ports,
The living and the dead;
The cool wife's sons come home again,
For her blessing on their head."

To the above we may add the follow-
ing further paragraphs which are in-
cluded in our correspondent's latest letter:

DUNDEE MEN FOR HONGKONG.

Two young civil engineers in the
employment of the Dundee Harbour
Trust have been chosen to fill Govern-
ment posts at Hongkong Harbour at a
salary of almost £200 per annum.

Mr. Walter J. S. Key, Bonawe,
Wormit, is well-known in the city, and
is the first holder of the Macdougall
Singles Tennis Challenge Cup. During
the war he served as a Lieutenant in the
navy, and as a hydrophone officer on a
North Sea patrol vessel was mentioned
in despatches for action against enemy
submarines. He was educated at Dundee
High School.

Mr. G. R. Fenton, a colleague, resides
at 17, Airie Place, and is a former
nupil of the Harris Academy. The war
found him in the ranks of the R.R.A.,
and he completed his training at the
Harbour on demobilisation.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA. THE HANDICAPS.

Messrs. Linstead & Davis, the Secre-
taries, send in the following handicaps
for the forthcoming Gymkhana:—

READING HANDICAP "A" CLASS.

Roman Pride	170 lbs.
Strathfarrar	158
Diadem Dabla	160
Drake (late Henry VIII.)	159
Clover Leaf (late White Star)	158
Dahlia	158
Arizona	152
Gold Bill (late Australard)	153
Bluebottle (late Waterlily)	153
Roman Sparrow (late St. Law-	153
rence)	153
Pawshop	152
Fern Leaf (late Silvaplana)	152
Ping Pong (late Roman War-	150
rior)	148
Sharpebottle	148
Tenshop	146
In Spite Of	144

READING HANDICAP "B" CLASS.

Silver Bill (late Australard)	163 lbs.
Wombat	158
Silver	156
Nastaran	154
Sati-faction Dahlia	154
Kaekuh Leg	152
Lighting	152
Dapper Dan (late Yanish)	152
Dandy Kid	151
West River	148
Ding Dong	148
Yellow Hammer (late Shylard)	148
Tromp (late Dempsey)	146
Discard (late unlaunched King)	145

BECKHAMPTON HANDICAP
1/2 MILE.

Roman Pride	170 lbs.
Yellow River	162
Ivy Leaf (late White Star)	157
Dahlia	157
Drake (late Henry VIII.)	159
Clover Leaf (late White Cloud)	158
Diadem Dabla	158
Gold Bill (late Australard)	156
Petrol King	155
Orient Dahlia	154
Country Mouse (late Stony-	154
croft)	154
Silver Bill (late Australard)	153
Kukaburra (late Mo-nie Tile)	151
Arizona	151
Pawshop	150
Navajo Scout	149
Roman Woodcock	147
Maine	147
Satisfaction Dahlia	145
Dapper Dan (late Yanish)	142
In Spite Of	144

THE PROPOSED ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG'S
ACTIVITIES.

At a Committee Meeting of the Chinese
Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai held
on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., it
was unanimously resolved to support
wholeheartedly Sir Robert Ho Tung's pro-
posal for a peace conference and to tele-
graph to the Chambers of the different
provinces inviting them to support the
scheme and to use their influence with
their respective authorities with a view to
their attending the Conference.

Sir Robert Ho Tung was entertained by
General Ho Feng Lin, Military Governor
of Sunkiang and Shanghai to dinner at Hi-
Yamen on Saturday, the 22nd inst. Among
those present were the Honourable Hsu
Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs,
Shen Chu Hsu, President of Chinese
Bankers Association, Shan Shun Hsing,
well-known Educationist, Chu Pa Fong,
Vice-Chairman of Chinese Chamber of
Commerce, Sze Liang Chai, Director of the
Shun Pao, Chia Yun Hsing, President of
Native Bankers Association, Lo King Kee,
Committee of Chinese Chamber of Com-
merce, and C. C. Han, Chief of the
Accounting Department Office of the Mil-
itary Governor for Sunkiang and Shanghai.
The subject of the Round-table Conference
was discussed and both General Ho and
Commissioner Hsu cordially support the
proposal.

The following translation of a letter
from Marshal Tuan Chi Jui has been com-
municated to us:

Sir Robert Ho Tung:
Dear Sir,—Some time ago, I received
your telegram asking for my views regard-
ing your proposed peace conference.
I greatly admire your public spirit and
patriotism.

"As a great believer in Buddhism, I am
in deep sympathy with the sufferings of
my fellow country men. I therefore sin-
cerely hope that the various leaders will
fully realize the situation so that the
people may be rescued from their present
distress and brought to the haven of
security. This has been my long desire.
For many years now, there has been con-
stant warfare in China, so much so that
the people are on the verge of despair."

"Since the break up of the last Shanghai
Conference, I had given up all hope of a
peaceful settlement. Now you have so
splendidly and disinterestedly put forward
your scheme, and despite the fact that I
have accustomed myself to a quiet life, I
will afford my great pleasure to co-operate
in the successful consummation of your
efforts."

There will, however, be many difficulties;
but as you are so able and cautious in
carrying out your plans, I feel sure that
you will be able to overcome them all and
bring about the realization of the Great
Wish. With kind regards, Yours sincerely,
TUAN CHI JUI.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In their report for the season 1922-23,
the Committee of the Hongkong Cricket
Club state:—

The Profit and Loss Account, after
writing down furniture, etc., by \$1,516.38,
shows a profit of \$2,008.23, an actual
profit of \$3,014.61, as against a profit of
\$7,888.83 for the previous year.

Entrance fees show an increase \$310—
64 new playing members, 21 non-playing
members, and 53 subscribers joined dur-
ing the twelve months.

The cricket pitch has this year only had
to be partially re-turfed and the Club has
thereby saved in actual cost some \$180.
It is hoped that the pitch will benefit and
that the old turf will stand the wear and
tear better.

The Club ran two Elevens. The first
played 22 matches, winning 14, losing 3,
with 5 draws. The second eleven played
21 matches, won 9, and lost 11 with 1
drawn.

Two Interclub matches were played
against Shanghai. The first, here in
November, Hongkong lost by 2 wickets
after an exciting finish. The second,
played at Shanghai in May, Hongkong
won by 3 wickets.

The annual Tennis Tournament was
disappointing from the point of view of
receipts, largely owing to uncertain
weather and illness on the part of some
prominent competitors in the open
events.

The Open Championship Singles was
won by Mr. Ng Sze Kwong for the sixth
time in succession. The Open Doubles
Championship was won by Messrs. Ng
Sze Kwong and Wei Wing Lok.

The Club Championship was won by
Mr. S. E. Green, Handicap Singles "A".
By Mr. C. C. Stark, Handicap Singles
"B". By Mr. C. W. E. Bishop, Handicap
Doubles by Messrs. G. T. Sawyer and A.
D. Humphreys, and the Mixed Doubles
by Mr. G. W. Sewell and Miss H. Irving.
Miss Grace kindly presented the prizes
at the close of the Tournament.

1st XI BATTING AVERAGES.

No. of Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
H. R. B. Hancock	13	436	74	38.44
H. Owen-Hughes	25	747	128	37.35
T. E. Pearce	23	713	105	35.65
Rev. E. K. Quick	10	237	72	23.70
R. E. A. Webster	26	559	73	23.29
F. H. Farthing	14	486	54	18.60
L. J. Davies	11	239	73	18.50
G. R. Sayer	26	255	61	18.21
E. J. H. Mitchell	21	328	102	16.40
R. H. Wild	12	141	25	12.82
G. H. Piercy	10	160	30	12.50
L. D. McNicoll	10	111	38	12.33
A. L. Gace	10	92	23	11.50
D. E. G. Nicholson	11	87	20	9.70
E. G. Lammert	11	3	15	5.63

† not out.

Batsmen who played in under 10

Innings	Runs	Highest Score	Average
A. A. Claxton	9	35	8
Curt C. O. Oliver	9	30	7
J. D. Humphreys	7	15	4
C. L. Stipleton	9	9	0
A. E. Wood	7	12	3
Mr. E. D. Matthews	7	3	0
Capt. P. H. Davies	8	1	0
F. J. de Rome	7	1	0
B. D. Evans	6	1	0
H. E. Hollands	7	0	0
E. B. Reed	8	1	0

The following centuries were made:
H. Owen Hughes (2) 128* and 105*
T. E. Pearce (2) 105* and 105*
E. J. H. Mitchell (1) 102*.

1st XI BOWLING AVERAGES.

Over	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
F. H. Farthing	14.2	23	44	12.33
E. B. Reed	13.4	31	33	12.42
H. Owen-Hughes	30.7	45	60	14.00
E. G. Lammert	24.4	10	37	15.00
G. R. Sayer	57.3	3	27	15.13
R. E. A. Webster	14.5	14	60	20.03

Bowlers who bowled in under 10

Innings	Runs	Highest Score	Average
Rev. E. K. Quick	35.5	4	99
G. A. Chadwick	37	5	130
L. D. McNicoll	30.3	5	136
G. H. Piercy	31.3	2	143
B. D. Evans	65	6	220
Lt. W. D. Bacon	14.1	1	70
Capt. P. H. Davies	11.1	18	332
F. J. de Rome	19	0	103

H. Owen Hughes performed the Hat

Trick twice during the season.

2nd XI BATTING AVERAGES.

No. of Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
D. Reid	13	0	23	10.54
G. H. Piercy	12	1	21	18.18
H. E. Hollands	19	1	23	13.00
M. M. Watson	16	1	112	7.47
H. Spicer	11	3	55	6.87
J. R. Way	11	1	58	5.80

† not out.

Batsmen who played in under ten

Innings	Runs	Highest Score	Average
D. E. G. Nicholson	4	1	151
F. C. Miller	6	1	125
W. W. Mckenzie	9	0	147
L. D. McNicoll	6	0	23
J. D. Humphreys	4	0	43
J. D. H. Crawford	0	1	39
E. W. Allerson	7	0	61
F. Syme Thomson	4	0	33

H. W. Roger, who only played on three
occasions, scored 117 not out, the only
century for the Second Eleven.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC FESTIVAL.

The Victoria Recreation Club's annual
aquatic festival was continued yesterday
afternoon. The attendance was a good
one, and the races were watched
with interest. The most interesting
event of the afternoon, the two
lengths team race, has to be re-run this
afternoon, as it was held that the Victoria
Recreation Club fouled the Club de
Région. The other team competing was
the South China Athletic Club.

Sir William and Lady Rees-Davies were
amongst those present.

Results:—

Two Lengths' Handicap for Members.—
1. A. Atwell, 34secs.; 2. T. L. Knight,
35.2secs.

Four Lengths' Breast Stroke, confined
to Chinese.—1. Chan Hong Sing, 5mins.
24.3secs.; 2. Long Wing Kwong, 5mins.
33.2secs.

Boys' High Dive.—1. W. G. Urquhart,
70 pts.; 2. L. Koo Pereira, 65 pts.; 3. J.
L'earne, 64 pts.

100 Yards Championship of the Colony.
—1. E. N. Noronha, 6secs.; 2. E. Brodie,
63.1-10secs.

Running Header for Springboard for
Members.—1. D. Luing, 104 pts.; 2. C.
Monkenzie, 102 pts.

Two lengths' teams race to be re-run.

Tomorrow's programme commencing at
4.30 p.m. is as follows:—

Four Lengths' Handicap (members),
two Lengths' Handicap (boys), Long
Plunge—open to Colony, 200 yards Cham-
pionship of the Colony, two Lengths'
Handicap open to Army and Navy, four
Lengths' Handicap (ladies) open, two
Lengths' Team Race (members), four
Lengths' Handicap (girls), 100 yards
Championship H.M. Forces.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. POLICE.

The following team will represent the
Club on Saturday against the Police in
a 14 division League match on the Club
ground (kick-off, 5.15 p.m.):—

J. Wilson; W. Gerrard or D. Purvis and
C. W. Bishop; A. Mair, A. S. Forsyth
and J. W. R. McPhail; R. Bell, J.
Watson, H. G. Howard, J. McBride and
S. D. Begg.

HONGKONG F.C. RES. v. KING'S RES.

The following will represent the Club
Reserves on Saturday against the King's
Reserves in a 2nd division League match
on the Club ground (kick-off, 4 p.m.):—

R. Hutchison; J. Gardner and M. T.
Buxton; A. F. Paul, G. Angus and R. W.
Williamson; F. Ross, A. Ferguson, I. F.
Goldenburg; G. May (capt.) and S.
Dunn.

KOWLOON F.C. v. KING'S REGT.

The following have been selected to re-
present the Kowloon F.C. in the 1st
division League match against the King's
Regt. on Saturday (kick-off, 5 p.m.):—
Hill, Wheeler and Knight, Morrison,
McKevie and Puseo; Clemo, Spary,
Cocke, Duncan and Mason. Reserve:
Leonard.

KOWLOON F.C. v. "TAMAR" RES.

In this 2nd division League match on
the Navy "A" ground on Saturday at
4 p.m., Kowloon F.C. will be represented by:

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).
HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS (Major-General Sir JOHN FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. McI. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, C.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).

Hon. Mr. H. T. CREASY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN.

Hon. Mr. CHAU SIU-KI.

Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG.

Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE.

Mr. S. B. B. McLEDDERY (Clerk of Council).

AN INVESTIGATOR.

On taking his seat H.E. The Governor said: Before we proceed to business I have the pleasure, on behalf of His Majesty the King, to present the badge of Office of the Order of the British Empire to Dr. T. W. Pearce, and the badge of Member of the same Order to Miss Pitts. These badges have been awarded by His Majesty in consideration of many years' work in the cause of Education in this Colony. I think I am speaking for you all in congratulating Dr. Pearce and Miss Pitts upon the honour being awarded them.

The Members of Council remained standing while His Excellency pinned the badges on the recipients, whom they greeted with applause.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were approved and signed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. The Governor, laid upon the table Finance Minute No. 81 and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded the motion and it was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. The Governor, laid upon the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 10) and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

There was also laid on the table an Order made by the Governor in Council under section 20 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1921, dated the 20th day of September, 1923, and published in the Government Gazette of the 21st September, 1923.

CELLULOID AND CINEMATOGRAPH FILM ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to make better provision for the prevention of fire in premises where raw celluloid or cinematograph film is stored or used. He said: The Bill makes provision for the handling and keeping of cinematograph film with a view to the prevention of fire. The Bill and the Regulations in the schedule are adopted practically word for word from the English Act. I do not suppose we have any celluloid here, other than in the form of film, but as we may have at some future time I think it is better to adopt the whole of the English Act—the provisions dealing with the storage and use of celluloid, as well as the provisions dealing with the storage and use of films. The Bill does not apply to cinematograph theatres because they are dealt with under another Ordinance.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the first reading which was carried.

STREETS (ALTERATION) ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to provide for the closing, narrowing and diverting of streets, and for the alteration of the levels of streets.

He said: This is a very formal Bill and it is intended mainly to correct certain more or less obvious defects in the present Ordinance, which was passed in 1910. Perhaps the only substantial provision in this Bill is that contained in clause 11. It was not clear, I think,

whether the present Ordinance applies to merely temporary closing and diversions; this Bill, in clause 11 makes it clear that the general provisions of the Bill are to apply only to more or less permanent alterations, and clause 11 provides that merely temporary alterations should not give rise to any claim for compensation unless they are continued for at least six months.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the first reading was carried.

FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS OF BUSINESSES.

H.E. The Governor: With the permission of the Council we propose to defer again the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to prevent certain fraudulent transfers of businesses. The matter is now under reference to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

STATUTE LAWS.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to provide for the preservation of certain portions of the Statute Laws (New Revised Edition) Ordinance, 1911.

The motion, after being seconded by the Colonial Secretary, was agreed to, whereupon the Bill was referred to Committee for consideration clause by clause, and subsequently the Council passed the third reading of the Bill.

FIRE BRIGADE ORDINANCE.

The Bill intituled an Ordinance to regulate the Fire Brigade passed its second and third readings.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Council passed the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend further the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, which was then referred to Committee.

In Committee, the Attorney-General moved the insertion of the following clause after paragraph (a):

(b) any trade, business or manufacture which is declared by the Board by bye-law to be an offensive trade.

The motion was agreed to, as also was a motion to re-letter paras. (b) and (c) as (c) and (d).

The Attorney-General also moved to delete from the list of authorised cemeteries, the words "Cheong Sha Wan Cemetery." That cemetery, he said, is now in fact closed and is not being used any longer.

The motion was agreed to.

On Council resuming the third reading of the Bill, as amended, was passed.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE.

The Council passed the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to regulate the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of dangerous drugs.

By formal resolution the Bill was referred to Committee for consideration clause by clause.

On clause 7, the Attorney-General moved to add the following paragraph to the clause:

(7) Any authority given by the Superintendent under this section may be given to an individual or to a class, and may be (1) general, so as to embrace all the powers referred to in this section, or (2) limited, so as to embrace only a portion of those powers, or (3) particular, for a particular occasion.

In clause 7 (1) the words "in writing" (line 2); and the words "either generally or for a particular occasion" (line 3) were deleted on the motion of the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General explained that the object of the proposed amendment was to give the Superintendent power to limit the authority given under this section to a particular officer or class of officers. For example, he might give the right of search on enclosed premises to fewer officers than the right to search in the streets. The proposed new paragraph gives the Superintendent power to limit authority in any way, either to a particular occasion or to a particular individual, or to embrace only some of the powers given by the clause.

The motion was agreed to.

The insertion of the new sub-clause involved the renumbering of sub-clause (3) as sub-clause (4).

On Council resuming the Bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. MR. CHAU SIU KI.

H.E. The Governor: Gentlemen, before we adjourn I have to inform you that the Hon. Mr. Chau Siu Ki has placed his resignation in my hands, and that I propose to accept it with regret and with many thanks to the hon. member for his services. I should like to explain the circumstances of this case. Some little time ago I approached the hon. gentleman, with an enquiry whether he would desire to be appointed representative of the Chinese community on the Council, and he informed me then that in view of his age and of the business in which he was concerned he desired to be excused. As hon. members are aware, the hon. member has a record of some 40 years of good service to the Chinese community, and he has reached the age of 61. Having regard to the reasons given by the hon. member I of course accepted his decision, but, at a somewhat later stage the unfortunate death of Mr. Ng Hon Tsz left us in a somewhat difficult position—a difficulty accentuated by the absence of the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun in the North. I then approached Mr. Chau Siu Ki and asked him to help me out of the difficulty and, at my request, and at great self-sacrifice, he consented to accept the appointment on the distinct understanding that he was only to be required to serve until Mr. Chow Shou-sun returned and permanent arrangements could be made. The appointment of Mr. Chau Siu Ki as approved by His Majesty was a substantive one but it was understood from the beginning by both of us that it was of a temporary character and that the hon. member was to be allowed to resign when he pleased. He has now informed me that, for the same reasons as he gave me before, he does not wish to continue his membership of the Council and wishes to retire in favour of Mr. B. H. Kotewall, whose valuable services are well known to this Council. I am greatly obliged to the hon. gentleman for the readiness with which he met my wishes in accepting the appointment and I think him on your behalf for his services to the Council. I hope, in spite of his age, he will, if necessary, be willing to assist us again in case of difficulty.

Hon. Mr. CHAU SIU KI: I thank Your Excellency most sincerely for the very kind and generous words with which you have referred to my public services. For reasons of health and in view of my old age, I had long ago contemplated retiring from active public life, making room for younger and more capable men after some 40 years of services to the Colony during which period I feel that perhaps I have done my fair share of work. I accepted nomination as unofficial Chinese member of this Honourable Council purely out of a sense of duty to the Colony and on the understanding that I was to be allowed to retire on the return of the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun. In bidding farewell to this Honourable Council I may assure you, Sir, that although retired I will still retain a keen interest in the welfare of the Colony and will always render whatever services I can.

H.E. The Governor: The Council will adjourn till this day week at 2.30.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,000 on account of Education Department, Special Expenditure, Physical Apparatus, Kowloon British School.

The CHAIRMAN: This was in connection with the teaching of physics in this school. It is intended to teach this subject in the future and this is the first instalment of apparatus. A vote of \$5,000 is being asked for next year.

Approved.

TROUBLE IN A CHINESE THEATRE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, with assaulting two foks of the Tai Yut Theatre, Yauwani, owned by the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster, prosecuting, stated that the defendant went to the theatre with a third-class ticket, and entered the first-class seats. When asked to move by the foks, he refused, and created a disturbance. The theatre management had been having a good deal of trouble in this way lately. The case was remanded, bail of \$50 being granted.

A BLOW TO BATHERS. MOTOR-BOAT REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED.

Some regulations are more honoured in the breach than the observance. Take, for instance, the case of the motor-boats licensed to ply within the Harbour limits of Hongkong. Strictly speaking, they are not really allowed to operate outside Harbour limits without a special permit from the Harbour Office, but, owing to the leniency of Harbour Authorities, the regulation has never been strictly enforced. Motor-boats (so licensed) have carried merry parties of bathers to Junk Bay, Gin Drinkers' Bay, and other well-known bathing resorts well outside the Harbour limits, without "let or hindrance" as the lawyers would say. In the past one could rush out of the office dead on the closing hour, join a picnic party at Blake Pier, hire a motor-boat and, without any further trouble, proceed to a favourite beach. Now that is to be a thing of the past. The Harbour Authorities are going to see that the regulations are strictly adhered to, and all motor-boats so licensed will in future have to obtain a permit before they can proceed. This means that if Mr. X organises a bathing picnic, to a destination outside the harbour limits, and his mode of conveyance is to be by motor-boat (so licensed), he will have to engage his craft early in the day, inform the coxswain where he wishes to go, and the coxswain, in turn, will have to apply at the Harbour Office for permission.

The whole matter hinges on a question of safety. In the past it has been more or less left to the discretion of the coxswain and his party as to whether it was safe to make the trip. During the past year or so there have been one or two occasions on which motor-boats have been caught in rough seas and been in a certain amount of danger. One case, in particular, was reported, in the *Daily Press* during the 1922 bathing season. A party of officers from one of the *Empress* liners hired a motor-boat and went out to Big Wave Bay. There they had an exciting time; their boat was sunk and they themselves narrowly escaped with their lives. There have been other cases as well. The Harbour Authorities, therefore, think it is time the system was tightened up a little.

Yesterday the first case of the kind came before the Marine Magistrate. The coxswain of a motor-boat, licensed for hire within the Harbour, was prosecuted by the Water Police for going beyond the limits of the Harbour without a permit. The man admitted his guilt, but, in extenuation, pleaded that he did not know the regulation existed. "Non-sense," retorted his Worship, "the regulation has been in force all along."

Asked as to his destination, the defendant replied that he was going to Castle Peak with a party of worshippers. A fine of \$10, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment was ordered. At the conclusion of the case Mr. W. McKay, the Inspector of junks and cargo boats, was called into Court and instructed to make sure that all boats licensed to operate within the limits of the Harbour obtained a permit before proceeding outside. His Worship, enlarging on the subject, said that all such boats proceeding to Stanley, Taipei, Castle Peak, etc., would have to have such a permit before being allowed to proceed.

COMPANY REPORT.

DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-seventh ordinary yearly meeting on October 5th, states:—The Directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1923.

The profit for the year, together with the amount brought forward from last year's account, after writing off \$61,271.42 for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts, and providing for Directors' and Auditors' fees, amounts to \$359,083.43, which it is proposed shall be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$1.50 per share on 200,000 shares	\$300,000.00
To add to reserve	30,000.00
To add to fire and typhoon insurance fund	10,000.00
To carry forward	19,083.43
	\$359,083.43

Directors.—During the year Mr. J. H. Teggart resigned his seat on the Directors, and Mr. T. G. Wall was invited to join the Board during Mr. G. M. Dodwell's absence from the Colony. Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. A. S. D. Cowland retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT
"SOCCER" & "RUGGER"

SOLE AGENTS FOR A.C. SPALDING & Co. LTD. ATHLETIC GEAR.

SPECIAL TERMS TO SERVICE TEAMS, SCHOOLS, & CLUBS.

FAMOUS "MCGREGOR" BOOTS & BALLS

WRITE OR CALL FOR FREE LIST OF SPORTS GOODS.

STOCKINGS — KNEE CAPS — SHINGUARDS — JERSEYS

BUKTA CLOTHING THE BEST FOR THIS CLIMATE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

No. 1 EXTRA FINE OLD BRANDY.

THE "SHARK" BRANDY.

Per bottle, including duty	\$ 2.00
" 1/2 " " " "	1.25
" CASE " " "	24.00

Bottled by Boutillier, Delauriere & Co.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

SALE PRICE: \$1.00 EACH.

3734 THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING LA COLOMBINA	3764 DUMBELL (IVY)
3708 THE FIRST WALTZ DREAMY MELODY	3583 SOUTH SEA EYES (ID LOVE TO)
3884 RIVER SHANNON MOON (HONEY MOON)	3640 THE SNEAK (SAY IT WHILE DANCING)
3638 VICTOR HERBERT (GIPSY LOVE SONG)	3384 SNAKES HIPS (FAREWELL BLUES)
3853 AFTER EVERY PARTY (APPLE SAUCE)	3311 STUMBLING (WHO TIED THE CAN)

ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

JUST ARRIVED.

AFTERNOON FROCKS

★

CHILPRUFE UNDERCLOTHING

AND

FROCK SUITS

FOR

CHILDREN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

S.S. "SONGHOI"

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

TENDERS are invited up to the SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1923, for the purchase of the above named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various Auxiliary Machinery on board.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Underwriter.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of \$500 returnable after decision on the Tenders has been reached.

The Vessel was formerly known as the S.S. "HONGKONG" and previously as the S.S. "ORIENTAL".

Particulars:
Port of Register—Hankow.
A Single Screw Steel Steamer of L.H.P. 6,000
Horsepower with internal Electric Lighting.
Length overall between Perpendiculars—410'5"

Breadth—33'0"
Depth—33'0"
Draft fully laden—33'0"
Gross Tonnage—5,284
Nett—3,085
Cargo Cubic feet—127,650
Where—Greenwich
Built—1888
By Whom—Caird & Co.
Bunker Capacity—Main Bunker Tons 847
Spare—500
Engines and Boilers made by—Caird & Co.
First Cabin accommodation—140
Second Cabin accommodation—140
The Ship is to be sold with all Life-boats, Life-preservers and Life-linies, Deck Stowage, Life-Boats, Stores, Commensal, Equipment, Sails, Rigging, Outfitters, Glassware, Cabin Fittings, Mattresses, Pillows, and Linen, as they now are on board the vessel.

All Tenders shall be deemed to have inspected the Ship and the Particulars will take the Ship her Tackle, Appurtenances, and with all faults in the condition in which they lie at the time the Contract for Sale is entered into.

Any Error Misstatements or Misdescriptions of Particulars shall not vitiate any Sale made in pursuance of any Tender received hereunder or entitle the Purchaser to compensation.

The Vendors shall not be concerned to see to the Registration of the Ship but will at the cost of the Purchaser execute a Mortgage and a Bill of Sale in favour of the Purchaser.

The Vendors shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Underwriter, D. K. Blair, Building, Hongkong, up to the SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1923.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
1337

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES of Company's Steamer "EUMAEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 27th September.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st October, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th October, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1923. [1353]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 20, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL, on TUESDAY, the 2ND OF OCTOBER, 1923, at 11 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd of September, to 2nd of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPIRAK & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1923. [1311]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 6th, and MONDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1923, commencing 3.15 P.M. each day.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LIVERMAN & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, 28th SEPT., at 8.45 P.M.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1923. [1324]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—One Room on Fifth Floor.
Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

INTIMATIONS

S.S. "LOONGSANG"

THE Undersigned, from whom particulars can be obtained, invite OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE WRECK OF the above Vessel, as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour. The Wreck to be removed by purchaser in accordance with Conditions to be obtained from the Harbour Master.

GILLMAN & CO., LTD.
(Agents, THE SALVAGE ASSOCIATION, London).
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
(Agents, THE INDIA-CHINA S.N. Co., Ltd.) [1354]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENOCLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st October, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 1st Oct., 1923, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1923. [1343]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-INDIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship

"OOSTERK (4)"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st October, 1923, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th Sept., 1923, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1923. [1341]

S. "CAPITAINE FAURE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st October, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th October, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 1st October, 1923, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 25th Sept., 1923. [1349]

S.S. "ANGERS"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, etc., are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd October, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th October, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 2nd October, 1923, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1923. [1353]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

"ANDRE" EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

HONGKONG RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS LISTS for the above Fund are open at the following places:

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

HONGKONG CLUB.

Cheques should be made out to the Order of the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Hongkong Relief Fund.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.

HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1923. [1397]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th OCTOBER, 1923 (both days inclusive).

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on and after the 8th prox.

By Order of the Board,
E. COOK,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1923. [1317]

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, LOWER ALBERT ROAD, HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, 5th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1923.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1923. [1327]

NOTICE.

DIRECCAO DOS SERVIÇOS DE FAZENDA (MACAO EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT).

AS Several Firms with Head Offices in Europe and in America have asked for an extension of time to send in Tenders for the exclusive rights of setting up and running Electric Power Machinery, a Wireless Station and Electric conveyances, the following is hereby again announced:

The Macao Government will receive Tenders for the concession of the following exclusive privilege in the City of Macao:

(a) Setting up and running a Wireless Station, with sufficient power to guarantee communication with the Portuguese Colony of Timor.

(b) Setting up and running Electric Power Machinery for the Supply of Electric Power to the whole City and Harbour of Macao, also the Supply of Electric Light to private lands, belonging to the Port of Macao.

(c) Setting up and running Electric Conveyances in the City and with Communication with neighbouring Chinese villages, when this right may be granted.

The Terms and Conditions may be seen in the Public Works Department, and in the Consulates General for Portugal in Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton, and Tenders will be received by the Chief of the Macao Exchequer, up to the 15th of NOVEMBER, 1923.

Macao Exchequer Department, 15th September, 1923. [1350]

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

SEND 1/- and we will mail you regularly every week for 52 weeks a copy of any British Weekly Newspaper, such as: Lloyd's People, The Times, Pearson's, etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on our Big List mailed free. A different paper sent weekly, or the same publication for 52 weeks. 12/- pays for a year's subscription, including postage. Most unique and up-to-date service, greatly appreciated by members throughout the Empire.

Send 1/- to-day to PERIODICAL POSTING CO., Plymouth, ENGLAND. [1781]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—XL, XS, 880.

TO LET—GODOWN, No. 103, Praya East. Apply GANZ, PRICE & Co., Ltd. [125]

JUST ARRIVED—Cheque "Perforators," Numbering Machines, Perforators (Cancel and Paid), RANSAY & Co., Beaconsfield Arcade. [133]

INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

"PYERIS"

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER.

Healthful and Refreshing.

Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER BEER

Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

Phone 436. Phone 436.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AFRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

BIRTH.

McMURRAY—At Redhill, 121, The Peak, on September 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. McMURRAY, a daughter. [1356]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1923.

COLONIAL OFFICE GOVERNMENT.

ADVOCATES of Constitutional reform, in Hongkong and all other Crown Colonies, will be interested in indictments of Colonial Office Government which have recently been published in England in connection with troubles that have arisen in British West Africa. Lord LEVER, HULME drew up the first indictment in the Sunday Times. According to Lord LEVERHULME, West Africa has everything that should make it one of the most prosperous of tropical countries. But its development is held back by a bad system of government, the same system in its essence that let us America and that progressive Dominions have long since outgrown and repudiated. Lord LEVERHULME insists that had the export duties imposed on certain West African products by the fiat of the Colonial Office been imposed on the products of countries like Canada or Australia or New Zealand or South Africa, the whole Empire would have been ablaze. It is the crux of his indictment that the region is ruled by an autocratic bureaucracy administering an outworn system by the light of exploded theories. Commenting on the indictment the Sunday Times remarks: "Officialdom everywhere needs tempering. One of the very worst effects of the war is that it has given all Governments and all Government departments and officials an egregiously swollen head. They got so used to running things in their own way that they almost forgot there is any other way of running them. They got so used to using business and business men for national purposes that they are reluctant to take off the handcuffs even when the crisis is over. That is an unfortunate attitude even in an old and made country."

But in a young and growing one it is fatal." Strong support is given to these views by an article written by Major-General W. H. GRAY, who has had a lengthy business and official knowledge of West Africa. He agrees with Lord LEVERHULME that the Colonial Office relies too much on the views and reports of its own officials and too little on the men who have settled in the country and have risked their whole fortunes in building it up. "Until a better system is invented of governing these dependencies, or circumstances force the Colonial Office to relax its hold," he says, "no attempt should be allowed to succeed whereby control is placed entirely on the shoulders of executive officers appointed by the Colonial Office, and often referred to as 'the man on the spot'." The main objection to leaving things to the 'man on the spot' in tropical Dependencies is the fact that he usually has no personal knowledge of what has happened previous to his being sent to the spot, has no interests in the country, if a Governor is only there for five years. Many works recommended take years to mature, and policies commenced by any one Governor seldom give results during his Governorship. The responsibility of the 'man on the spot' is really very small if the results to him personally are taken into consideration. A Secretary of State obsessed with the idea that a Governor of a Crown Colony must be supported against the views of people interested in a colony may cause the people and the colony a great deal of loss, yet the Governor, the real cause of the loss, suffers in no way when his ideas are proved by practice to be wrong." General GRAY suggests that there should be consultative committees representing the traders and settlers, and fulfilling in regard to the Crown Colonies much the same functions as are discharged by the Indian Council in connection with India. It is surprising that no permanent committees of this kind exist, though we believe it is the practice of the Colonial Office when questions of exceptional interest arise to seek advice from men who have been prominently identified with the Colony concerned. It is nevertheless a matter of frequent complaint that the views of men permanently interested in a Colony are not adequately considered when they are at variance with the official policy. Possibly one object in view in the publication of these indictments at the present time—while the conflict between official and unofficial opinion in Kenya is still fresh in the memory—is to get the whole question re-considered by the Committee on Development and Transportation in British Tropical Dependencies which is now sitting at the Colonial Office. The principle attacked is one which is common to all Crown Colonies, and the advocates of Constitutional Reform in all of them are naturally sympathetically interested in the warfare waged by any one of the group against an out-of-date system of government.

The Hon. Mr. William D. Jupp has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council for the State of North Borneo for a further term.

Tenders are invited by advertisement today for the purchase of S.S. Songhoi. The vessel was formerly known as the S.S. Hong Kiang, and previously as the S.S. Oriental.

Whilst the Yaumati ferry launch *Fec Luen* was crossing from Hongkong to Yaumati on Wednesday afternoon, a Chinese jumped from her into the sea and was drowned.

Mr. W. E. Smith, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., at Singapore, has been transferred to the Society's branch at Shanghai. He will be relieved at Singapore by Mr. H. C. Gray, at present stationed at Calcutta.

The S.S. *Yuen Sang* which is to be launched to-morrow at the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., is a sister ship of the S.S. *Sui Sang*, which was fully described in our columns on the occasion of her launch.

The Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun, having returned to the Colony was present at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday. The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall who had filled the temporary vacancy, accordingly now retires, but it was announced at the Legislative Council yesterday that the Hon. Mr. Chow Siu-ki has resigned being anxious to retire from public work after forty years' public service, and it was indicated that Mr. Kotewall would be appointed to the vacancy.

Eight boatwomen and one boatman were fined \$5 each with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment at the Marine Magistrate's, yesterday, by Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., for mooring their boats in shore. One of the women told his Worship that she went inshore to buy something.

A storm which passed over Canton on Wednesday night caused the collapse of a matchless arch in front of the First Public Park, where the First Bazaar to raise a Japan Relief Fund was held. One person was killed and eleven injured. A man was killed by an electric wire which snapped in Yue Ma Street.

We mentioned the fact a day or two ago that a letter dated August 20th had reached us from London, via Siberia, in twenty-four days, which, we remarked, showed a gradual improvement. This is rather discounted by the fact that letters were received in the Colony by the Siberian route, which were despatched from London on August 6th. The conclusion is that no regularity of service has yet been achieved which will justify correspondents in depending on the service.

The mistress of a sampan was fined \$25 with the alternative of one month at the Marine Magistrate's, yesterday, for securing her sampan to the S.S. *Tan On* whilst the vessel was under way. According to the evidence of a Water Police Sergeant the sampan was moored to the vessel as far out as the Sulphur Channel. The woman said she went out to meet the boat in order to ensure getting the mooring line for the buoy. Asked how much she was paid for the job, the woman replied 30 cents. His Worship said he did not believe she would go all that distance for the sake of earning 30 cents. He imposed the fine stated above.

THE STRIKE AT CANTON. CHARGES AGAINST CUSTOMS BROKERS.

The *Canton Daily News* gives the following account of the trouble at Canton which is interrupting the shipping trade of the port:

Upon learning that the customs brokers in the city have been making false reports of the actual prices, weight and quantity of the goods at the Customs House in order to pay less customs duties, the Superintendent of Customs, Mr. Fu Ping-shiang, has made an investigation regarding the matter. The account books of these brokers were required to be presented at the Superintendent's office recently. In these books, there were found proofs that the merchants had not been honest in declaring the prices, weight and quantity of their goods at the Customs House. Since the money they made through this dishonest practice amounted to several hundred thousand dollars each year, the Superintendent imposed a fine of \$100,000 upon these merchants.

With a view to avoiding the payment of this fine, the merchants started a strike a few days ago and petitioned the Superintendent for the withdrawal of his orders. However, the Superintendent being strict in his dealings, refused their request. Superintendent Fu has reported this matter to the Governor of Kwangtung and the Secretary of Finance and asked the authorities to take due measures to compel the merchants to pay their fines.

In a leading article on the subject *pun Canton Contemporary* after reciting the nature of the trouble says:

"It is clear of these circumstances we cannot emphasize too much the vital necessity of drastic action on the part of the authorities. There has been a marked tendency in Canton to practise corruption in most revenue producing centres. Syndicates for such purposes flourish and malpractices are rampant. It is time that the authorities make a special effort to stamp out a good many and all of these corrupt practices. In the long run, real business men will welcome any and every measure that is just and legal. Business does not have to depend on smuggling, false returns and the like in order to subsist. Legitimate business properly carried on does not have to depend on corruption as a hand-maid."

We sincerely hope therefore that the Governor will lend his approval to the recommendations made by the Superintendent of Customs and that the measures therein outlined will be faithfully and energetically carried out by the Police authorities. Particularly at this time, Government can ill afford to wink at so much leakage. If due energy is made in obtaining the full quota of legitimate government revenues, the people can be easily spared the many new devices of the government for obtaining revenues. We are sure that public opinion is ready to back the stand of the authorities in enforcing the Customs Brokers' Guild to make correct reports to the Government.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN UNREST.

DECREE "AIMING AT RESTORATION OF PUBLIC SECURITY."

BERLIN, September 26th.

The President has issued a decree "aiming at the restoration of public security," and providing for the curtailment of constitutional rights like the freedom of the Press and the right of assembly, authorising domiciliary searches and seizures, giving executive power to the Minister of Defence, Military Commanders and Civil Commissioners, and imposing heavy penalties for the infringement of the decree, including sentence of death.

BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION.

LONDON, September 26th.

A proclamation issued by the Bavarian Government, at Munich, prescribing "temporary measures" follows closely on the lines of President Ebert's decree. Further news regarding the trend of events is anxiously awaited in London, in view of earlier Berlin telegrams describing the electrical state of opinion resulting from national humiliation in consequence of the Ruhr surrender.

SEPARATISTS HELP TO SAFE-GUARD PEACE.

Von Kahr's move was at first interpreted as Separatist and Fascist on account of Von Kahr's well-known Monarchist leanings, but the adoption of similar measures throughout the Reich is held to denote concerted action as a safeguard to peace in the critical situation.

SOVIETS REFUSE TO ASSIST GERMAN COMMUNISTS.

MOSCOW, September 26th.

German Communists are pressing the Moscow Party to grant their support on the ground that the moment is opportune, but the Soviets have replied that peaceful reconstruction is the principal aim and action is out of the question.

BAVARIAN SITUATION BELIEVED TO BE GRAVE.

BERLIN, September 26th.

Some anxiety is expressed here with regard to the appointment of Dr. Von Kahr as Bavarian State Commissioner with dictatorial powers, as it is considered that such an extreme measure proves that the situation in Bavaria is most serious, and that the Bavarian Government is determined to use every means at its disposal to prevent any attempted coup by the Bavarian National Socialists under Hitler.

GOVERNMENT PLAYS OFF ONE ORGANISATION AGAINST ANOTHER.

The *Tagblatt's* Munich correspondent states that the object of the appointment of Von Kahr was to forestall a proclamation announcing Hitler as a dictator, thus playing off the organisation "of which Von Kahr is the leader and which does not desire the severance of Bavaria from the Reich, against Hitler's fighting league" which does a great deal to cause nervousness in Munich, where it is believed Hitler intends to institute a Putsch, which would not be confined to Bavaria.

BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

BERLIN, September 26th.

In connection with the publication of President Ebert's decree at Munich, the Bavarian Government has appealed to the Bavarian people saying that the Bavarian Government, recognising the necessity for the abandonment of passive resistance, has agreed with the decision of the Government of the Reich, and warns the people not to allow themselves to be led by these deplorable developments into disturbances which would only increase misery.

BAVARIAN PREMIER SAYS VERSAILLES TREATY NO LONGER BINDING.

BERLIN, September 26th.

Doctor Von Knilling, the Bavarian Premier, speaking at a Conference of Premiers in Berlin, emphatically declared that the Ruhr invasion was a violation of right and of the Treaty of Versailles. He alleged that Great Britain recognised this, and he asserted that the Treaty of Versailles, having been broken by the invading Powers, should no longer be regarded as binding by the Germans.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCO-GERMAN SITUATION. GERMAN PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

BERLIN, September 26th.

A proclamation to the German people signed by President Ebert and all the Imperial Cabinet Ministers announcing the abandonment of passive resistance says: "The former productivity of the Rhineland and Ruhr has ceased, the economic life of occupied and unoccupied Germany is disorganised, and there is a serious danger that by adhering to the present policy it may become impossible to create stable currency and maintain the economic life and have existence of our people. In the interest of Germany's future, and the Rhine and Ruhr, this danger must be averted. In order to maintain the life of the people and the State we are to-day confronted with the bitter necessity for breaking off the fight."

Herr Ebert's proclamation voices the Reich's gratitude to the heroic passive resisters in the Ruhr and Rhineland; the Reich's assistance to whom last week cost thirty-five hundred trillion marks, while the current week's expenditure will be at least double. It declares that the first duty of the Government is to see that the prisoners be released and the expelled persons permitted to return. The proclamation also emphasises that the Reich will not lend itself to any arrangement depriving it of the smallest piece of German soil. It says it depends on the invading powers, and the Allies by adhering to this idea will either give Germany peace or bring about all the consequences which will ensue for the relations between the different peoples."

BRITISH CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, September 26th.

The Cabinet sat for 2½ hours this morning, being fully occupied in hearing Mr. Baldwin's statement as to the conversations he had with M. Poincaré, and considering the new situation arising from the German decision to abandon passive resistance. It is felt that matters are rather in the transition stage, and the British Government will probably await developments in France and Germany before making any definite move. Such developments, now the resistance has ended, may be expected any day. Mr. Baldwin will probably make an important pronouncement on British policy at the opening of the Imperial Conference on October 1st.

BERLIN, September 26th. The Reichstag debate on the Ruhr question has been postponed until October 2nd.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.

PERSIANS BECOMING ANXIOUS.

SIMLA, September 26th.

Advices from Peshawar state that it is now estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 Russian fighting troops are in Turkistan.

The Persians are becoming anxious with regard to Bolshevik intentions, as there is a great deal of Bolshevik intrigue in Afghanistan, and North Afghanistan is full of Bolshevik spies.

It is suggested that it would suit the Bolsheviks' plans if they could overthrow the Afghan Government and then invade Afghanistan.

EARLIER CABLES.

BAVARIAN NATIONALIST LEADERS CAUSING TROUBLE.

BERLIN, September 26th.

A message from Munich says Herr Hitler, the leader of the Bavarian Fascists, has appealed to his followers to resign from all military organisations not belonging to the so-called "Fighting League" and join the "Storm Battalions of the National Socialist German Workers' Party." Another "Nationalist" leader, Prince Wrede, has summoned all the Bavarian and German members to form a "Storm Cavalry Corps." The Bavarian National Socialists are arranging fourteen mass meetings at Munich for Saturday.

Two demonstrators were killed and 14 wounded at Zittau, in Saxony, when a crowd stoned the police, who fired on their attackers.

LONDON, September 26th. Martial law has been proclaimed in Bavaria. Doctor Von Kahr, former Premier, has been appointed General Commissioner of the State.

Paris, September 26th. Dr. Von Kahr in a proclamation accepting the post of Commissioner General, appeals to German patriotism, and declares he will take action against all acts of hostility and resistance to his orders by all the means at his disposal.

LATEST CABLES.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLT. RISING MORE SERIOUS THAN PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, September 26th.

The severest censorship at Sofia prevents an accurate appraisal of the situation. Information has been hitherto withheld regarding the reconstruction of the Cabinet on coalition lines; moreover, it is now clear that the rising was originally fairly extensive, and was mainly Agrarian, with a good sprinkling of Communists, whereas the semi-official despatches from Sofia throw the bulk of the blame on the Communists. The latest reports state that several thousand are still holding out at Ferdinand, in the Beroovitz district, where a Chetka that was instituted hanged nineteen persons.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMMUNISTS STILL CAUSING TROUBLE.

SOFIA, September 26th.

It is semi-officially stated that order has been restored in the majority of districts where the Communists have been creating trouble. The only important centre where the Communists are not yet subdued is Ferdinandovo, but measures with a view to their repression there are proceeding normally. It is announced that several chiefs of Communist bands have committed suicide, whilst others have been massacred by their supporters. It is stated that many Communists who surrendered were carrying rifles of a Russian pattern.

LATEST CABLES.

THE JANINA MURDERS. DECISION OF AMBASSADOR'S CONFERENCE CRITICISED.

LONDON, September 26th.

The decision of the Conference of Ambassadors to award fifty million lire to Italy, was based on the fact that the culprits have not yet been discovered, and says that instances of neglect by the Greek Authorities in the conduct of the enquiry and the search for culprits have been established.

The decision has led to some criticism both in Paris and London. The *Times*, for example, remarks that the award is diplomatic rather than judicial and the view that the decision was not made upon the merits of the case, but simply with the idea of getting rid of the question, seems likely to be widely shared.

EARLIER CABLES.

DAMAGES AWARDED TO ITALY.

PARIS, September 26th.

The award of the Ambassadors' Conference in respect of Janina is confirmed, and the matter is declared settled, except that Italy reserves the right to have recourse to the International Court of Justice in connection with the occupation expenses.

PARIS, September 26th. The Ambassadors' Conference this morning came to a unanimous decision with regard to fixing the responsibility for the murders at Janina. The decision will be published this evening, after being communicated to Greece, but it is understood the Conference has decided to award Italy the fifty million lire deposited by Greece.

KU KLUX KLAN IN U.S.

THE TROUBLE IN OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA, CITY, September 26th.

Legislators who assembled at the State capital found the doors closed and guarded, and the members gathered in the corridor, where the speaker endeavoured to address them. The colonel commanding the troops then loudly called on them to remain motionless while he read an order prohibiting the holding of the session and ordered their dispersal. The legislators thereupon repaired to a hotel, and drew up a declaration of their intention to take legal action in support of their rights.

[A message of September 24th announced the intention of the military commander to prevent a meeting of the legislature, owing to a report that it was to be dominated by the Ku-Klux-Klan, who intended to impeach the Governor.]

EARLIER CABLES.

BEDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS. LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION'S WORK TO BE EXTENDED.

GENEVA, September 26th.

The Reduction of Armaments Committee of the League of Nations has passed a resolution extending the work of the mixed temporary commission for another year, and asking the committee to report as soon as possible before the next meeting of the Assembly, also expressing the opinion that the Council should co-operate with the Governments with a view to preparing a general plan for reduction or limitation of armaments.

NEW YORK PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

ARRANGEMENTS TO PUBLISH NEWSPAPERS SEPARATELY.

NEW YORK, September 26th.

The Publishers' Association announces that the morning papers will be published separately to-morrow, after nine days in combined form. It declares that this means that the pressmen's strike is ended. The Association promises that the newspapers shall shortly resume their normal size and appearance.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, September 26th.

Mr. W. Ormsby Gore has formed an advisory committee to assist him as representative of the interests of the Colonies and Protectorates at the Economic Conference. The committee will include Sir Frederick Seton, James, Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, and Sir Stanley Bois, of Ceylon.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN FIJI.

SUVA, Fiji, September 26th.

In consequence of a report that gold on a payable scale has been discovered at Yanawai, Vanualevu, yielding 54 ounces from 35 tons, the Government has asked New Zealand to send a mining geologist to advise on the question of working the area.

FRENCH SEAPLANE WRECKED.

LONDON, September 26th.

The French seaplane Latham the Second, a reserve entrant in the Schneider seaplane contest, was forced to come down to the sea outside Littlehampton, and was subsequently wrecked in a gale. The pilot escaped uninjured.

PERSIAN EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES.

AHMADABAD, September 26th.

A message from Meshed states that 157 persons were killed and 146 injured in the Bujard earthquake. Nine villages were totally, and twenty-two were partially destroyed.

EARTHQUAKE IN DALMATIA.

ROSE, September 26th.

A slight earthquake shock is reported from Zara, in Dalmatia. No damage was caused.

BRITISH SPINNERS USE LESS U.S. COTTON.

LONDON, September 26th.

The International Cotton Federation reports that the British consumption of American cotton last year was under two million bales, compared with nearly four million before the war.

U.S. BANKERS ON ISOLATION.

ATLANTIC CITY, September 26th.

The American Bankers' Association Committee has formulated a resolution condemning isolation from European affairs as damaging their interests.

GERMAN VISITORS TO MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, September 26th.

There has recently been a great influx of Germans of all classes into Moscow.

N.S. WALES SETTLEMENT.

£20,000,000 SCHEME FOR BRITISH FOUND UNWORKABLE.

The scheme arranged by the Premier of New South Wales, Sir George Fuller, when in London recently, under which Great Britain agreed to lend £20,000,000 for the settlement in New South Wales of 6,000 selected Britons within five years, has been found unworkable. Professor Elwood Mead, the expert, reports that the Murray River irrigation area, in which it had been planned to accommodate the bulk of these settlers, will not be available for several years, pending the completion of the necessary engineering work.

Other authorities, from experience with the soldier settlement scheme, estimate that £2,000 instead of £1,000 would be the cost of placing each settler on the land. The Government is now investigating the possibilities of the existing Murrumbidgee area.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RENDITION OF WEIHAIWEI.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF DRAFT AGREEMENT.

PEKING, September 27th.

The first official text of the Weihaiwei Rendition Draft Agreement was issued this afternoon by the British Legation.

The British Government proposes to return the full sovereignty of Liangkiao to China; in return, China will allow the British Navy the use of the anchorage, after the Chinese Navy, for a period of years which may be extended by mutual agreement.

The British Government does not ask compensation for the Naval lands or buildings on the island, but in return, the Chinese Government will loan certain lands and buildings to the British Navy for purposes of instruction and recreation.

Liyungtao will not be opened to foreign trade and residence, but will be maintained by China as a naval base under control of the Chinese Navy; similarly, the whole of the leased territory on the mainland will be returned to China, a small portion being set aside as an area for foreign trade and residence, in which a special municipal area will be established.

The British Government will return all Government lands and buildings gratis, and the Chinese Government, in return, are placing certain specific land and buildings at their disposal for use as a Consulate, Club, Golf Course and Cemetery.

The territory will be governed by a Chinese Administrator appointed by the Central Government, who will be assisted as far as the above mentioned municipal area is concerned by a Sino-Foreign Advisory Committee.

The Chinese Government undertakes to maintain the existing police and sanitary regulations, under which the territory has been well governed during the past quarter of a century.

The Chinese Maritime Customs will collect the duties and control the harbour as in the Treaty Ports, a portion of the revenue being devoted to municipal expense and the upkeep and construction of roads.

Foreign landowners in the territory will exchange their freehold titles for leases of thirty years' duration, renewable at the holders' option and on the same terms.

The British Government will not ask any monetary compensation from the Chinese Government for money expended on the maintenance and development of the territory during British occupation; and the Chinese Government, on its part, agrees to inaugurate a system of motor and cart roads connecting Weihaiwei with the hinterland in the interests of the trade of the port.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF RELICS OF THE CHOW DYNASTY.

PEKING, September 27th.

The Government has despatched Mr. Chin Shung to investigate the reported discovery of valuable relics of the Chow Dynasty at Hsinhsienhsien.

PEKING POLITICS.

A QUORUM IN THE SENATE.

PEKING, September 26th.

The Senate had a quorum to-day for the first time since Li Yuanhang's departure. It passed a resolution approving the House of Representatives' Bills and prolonging the term of the present Parliament till the day of the opening of the next Parliament.

SIEGE OF CHUNGKING.

PEKING, September 26th.

The fall of Chungking is momentarily expected.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN CHINA. LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASKED TO HELP.

GENEVA, September 26th.

Before the fifth Commission of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Mr. Chao Hsin-chu paid a tribute to the work of Dr. Nansen, for Russian refugees, and emphasised that the Chinese Government and people had done their best to take care of the Russian refugees in China, but owing to their continual arrival the local authorities had experienced some difficulty in dealing with the problem. He declared that it was the duty of the League to help the Russian refugees, even if the burden became heavier than it had been during the past few years; therefore he proposed the work of the High Commission for Russian refugees should be continued; and that ample appropriation of funds should be made for the High Commission.

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION AT KIEFF.

RIGA, September 26th.

The Japanese trade delegation has arrived at Kieff and is proceeding to Odessa and Kharkoff with the object of promoting shipping and trade between Odessa and Japan.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

TOKYO, September 26th.

Mr. Matsudaira, chief of the European American Bureau at the Foreign Office, has been appointed Vice Minister. Mr. Hirota succeeds him. Count Hideo Kodama has been appointed Governor of Kwangtung.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

STORM AT TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA.

PITIFUL CONDITIONS OF REFUGEES.

OSAKA, September 26th.

This morning's papers describe the pitiful conditions of the refugees in the low-lying districts of Tokyo as the result of Monday night's storm, when the temporary barracks were inundated.

The districts were converted into a muddy lake one or two feet deep. The refugees, who fled to higher ground, suffered intensely from the cold.

Similar conditions prevailed in parts of Yokohama also.

The railways, which are now being repaired, were considerably damaged. Tunnels are reported to have collapsed. The storm visited Nikko, where a number of famous cryptomerias were blown down.

CHINA'S NEED OF MONEY.

LOANS THAT FAILED.

PEKING, September 26th.

It is understood that at the last moment the promised loans from Chinese banks to Chang Hu failed before the festival, and the Government were only able to pay the gendarmes 70 per cent, the police 80 per cent, and the staffs of the Ministries 30 per cent, of one month's salary.

It is reported that owing to the failure to fulfil these promises, Chang Hu is desirous of resigning.

According to some reports, Chang Hu has already gone to the Western Hills.

A COMMERCIAL BANK -- TO REDEEM COPPER NOTES.

PEKING, September 26th.

The Peking Chamber of Commerce, after a meeting with the Government delegates, decided to organise a Commercial Bank with a capital of \$1,000,000 for the redemption of copper notes.

Probably, the old notes will be redeemed at a discount and then destroyed.

At present no-one is willing to accept copper notes, even at 40 per cent, of their usual value.

According to the *Daily Mail*, owing to the theatrical slump, the salaries of "stars" have dropped heavily. One prominent musical comedy actress, had her salary reduced from £145 to £22 weekly.

Speaking at the final meeting of the City of London Vacation Course in Education, Sir R. Sanders dwelt on the spell of the country, and urged teachers in the rural districts to try and show the children how interesting a place the country was, and to impress upon them that if they only used their eyes and brains rural life in England beat any circus into a cocked hat.

Mr. Lloyd George was presented with the freedom of the borough of Wrexham on August 10th, and in acknowledging the compliment dealt with the reparations problem, declaring his complete agreement with the Prime Minister upon the wisdom of the present action which had been taken. It was the wrong way to get reparations, and if persevered in the result would be that neither Great Britain nor any other country would get reparations.

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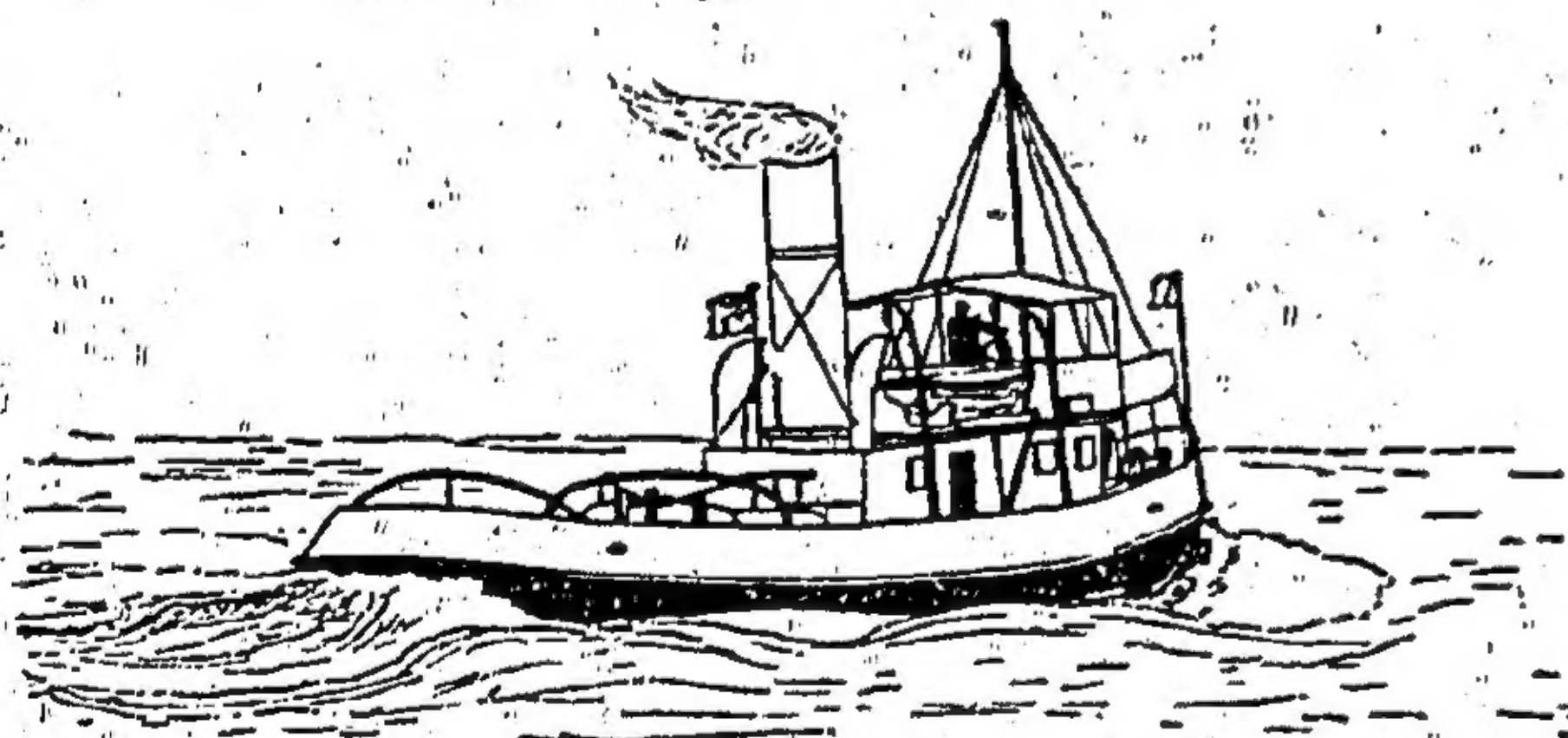
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.)

PARIS, August 20th.
The third week of the Paris Autumn openings has brought to light the collections of the four royal tailors who, by the position of undisputed authority they enjoy, determine to a large extent the colours, lines and materials which will dominate the mode of the coming season. There are Worth, who, for nearly a century, has been the official costumier to the English Court; Redfern, who for many years has been tailor extraordinary to Queen Alexandra; Molyneux, who made Princess Mary's Paris trousseau; and Poiret, who has dressed so many queens that his name is a household word in courts the world over.

The narrow skirt appears in the collections both of Redfern and Molyneux; in that of the former it is long and reaches to the ankle; in that of the latter it is short and finishes several inches above the turn of the ankle. Fuller skirts are to be seen in the collection of Poiret and Worth. Poiret signals, as is his usual tendency, for a greater amplitude in the matter of skirts, while Worth makes his skirts full but in moderation, so that his models are a compromise between those of Redfern and Molyneux and those of the modern Poiret.

In the matter of waist-lines, Worth tends towards the idea of leaving the waist-line quite undefined; Molyneux favours the low waist-line and rarely brings it above the line of the hips; Redfern strikes the happy medium between these two; and Poiret decides the matter to his own satisfaction by making his bodies fit the figure closely, outlining the normal waist-line, and then placing the definite division between the bodice and skirt at a low hip line.

In all these four collections there are but two common tendencies to be noted—first, the preservation of the slender silhouette; and, second, the tendency towards greater fullness. The methods of harmonising these two contradictory details of line is carried out by each designer according to his own individual taste. Redfern's gorgeous collection shows the straight line with a super-imposition of circular flounces. In his three-piece suits the frock portion is narrow and often so clinging that the skirt is slit at the side to give sufficient room for a comfortable stride; on top of this a flaring coat is added. Redfern is quite decided in the attitude he has adopted with regard to the strife at present raging between the designers who are of opinion that the tailored suit has had its day and the designers who are of the contrary opinion, because in all his collection there is not a single tailored suit to be seen. This garment has been completely replaced by the three-piece costume. In these, he introduces all the colour and decoration necessary to turn them into the smartest of afternoon garments by means of bodies fashioned of brilliant-hued fabrics, or else by means of coats lined with equally gorgeous materials and bordered with ermine and other expensive furs. The unobtrusive air, so necessary to any garment that is destined to be worn in the morning or when travelling, is preserved by means of the sober colour and the discretion of cut of the jacket and skirt part of the ensemble.

Three-piece suits are also a feature of the Molyneux collection, and these, like those in the Worth collection, are fitted with highly decorative blouses attached to the skirt. In general, Molyneux's suits struck me as being built on straight lines, but I also noted that his jackets are more usually of three-quarter length than of close-fitting hip-length, and that these three-quarter length coats were cut with a slight circular movement which made them stand out slightly beyond the firm, straight lines of the narrow skirts to which they were allied. Many of these circular three-quarter coats, of Molyneux's were edged with fur, and a number of them had fur cuffs and collar attached to them as well.

Worth, who remains a champion of the tailored suit, has made a particular feature of these in his collection, and, as usual, they are models of chic and trimness of pure classical lines for which this house is so famous. In his afternoon models Worth is showing a leaning this season towards the circular movement, but he applies it at the lower edge of the skirt, which he makes to flare out in a bell shape from the knees. In one model, he has accomplished this by the application of two pleated flounces placed between the knees and the hem of the skirt. In another suit of white crepe, trimmed with ermine, he has applied two circular flounces between the knee and hem, and edged both the three-quarter coat, which accompanies the skirt, and the two flounces themselves, with a band of ermine, applying above this luxurious binding an appliqué of chenille thread in diminishing sizes so as to form a border some ten inches wide.

Poiret's collection, as always, is so diverse in character that it is hard to define. It shows tendencies this season towards the Chinese styles of the eighteenth century, with its bell-shaped and richly-embroidered garments. Persian influence, also, is noticeable both in the choice of materials and in the form of many of the garments, a great number of which have obviously been inspired by the costumes portrayed in the delightful little Persian miniatures we often see, revealing dainty personages set in the midst of flowery, gaily-populated landscapes. The flaring line and the wide-sweeping sashes worn by Persian mythological heroes are to be found in a modernised form in Poiret's salons to-day. As to colour, Poiret is daring beyond words, and yet, with that assurance and perfection which belong only to the master of colour, his creations are never in any sense out of place. He uses bright orange, scarlet, gold and green of the most vivid shades, and extraordinary magenta pinks and violets that would have made Cezanne himself gasp. Any yet, however brilliant the colour combination *chez* Poiret it is always harmonious and always distinctly characteristic of the great designer who gave it being.

Lady Allen, wife of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, on behalf of the women of the Dominion, presented Princess Mary on July 20th with an inkstand in New Zealand greenstone, gold, and puriri-wood, as a wedding gift.

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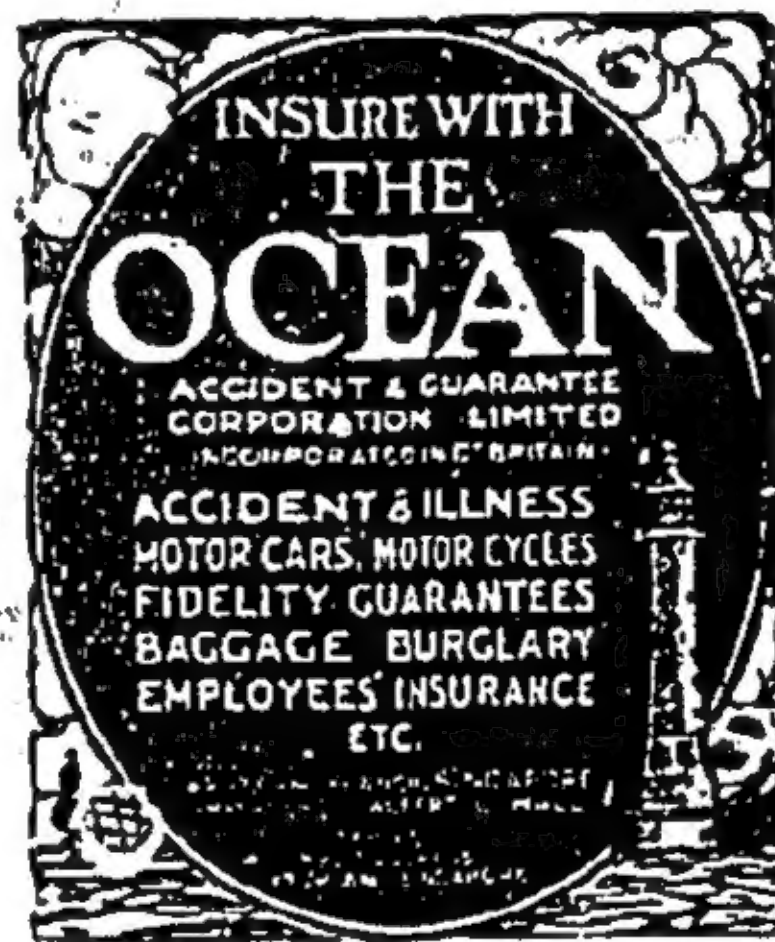
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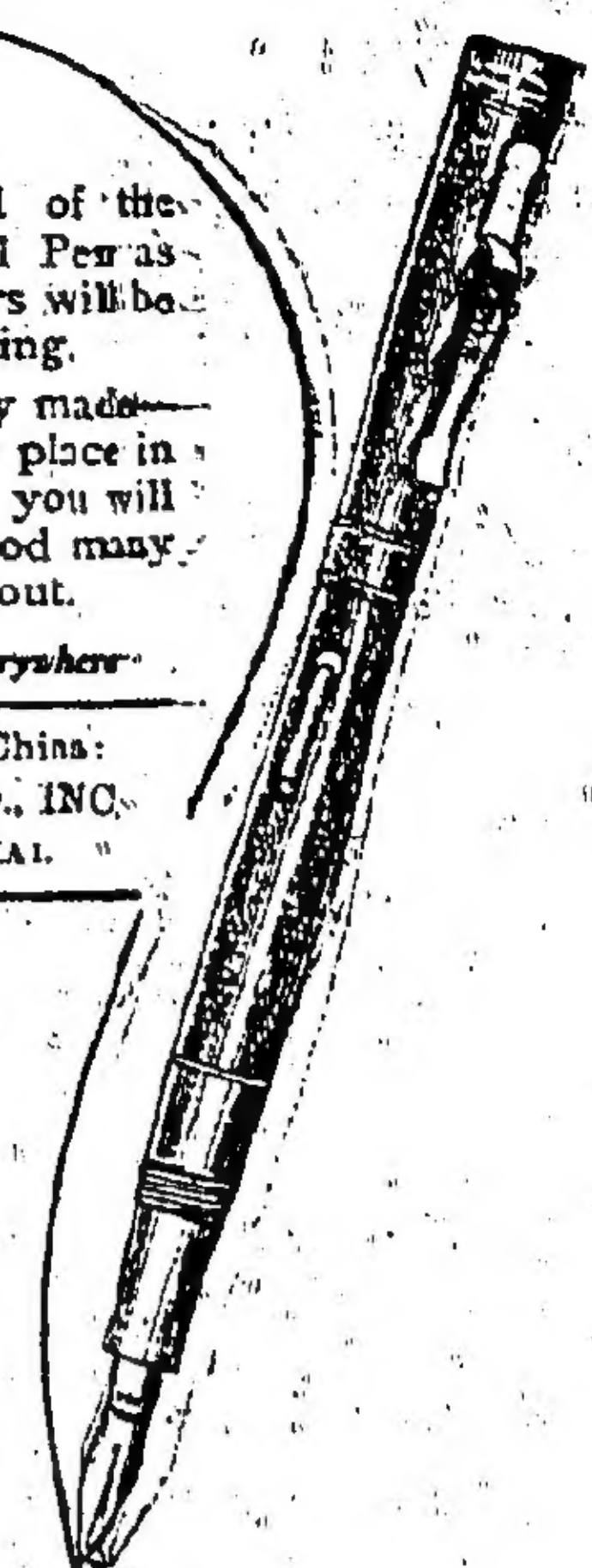
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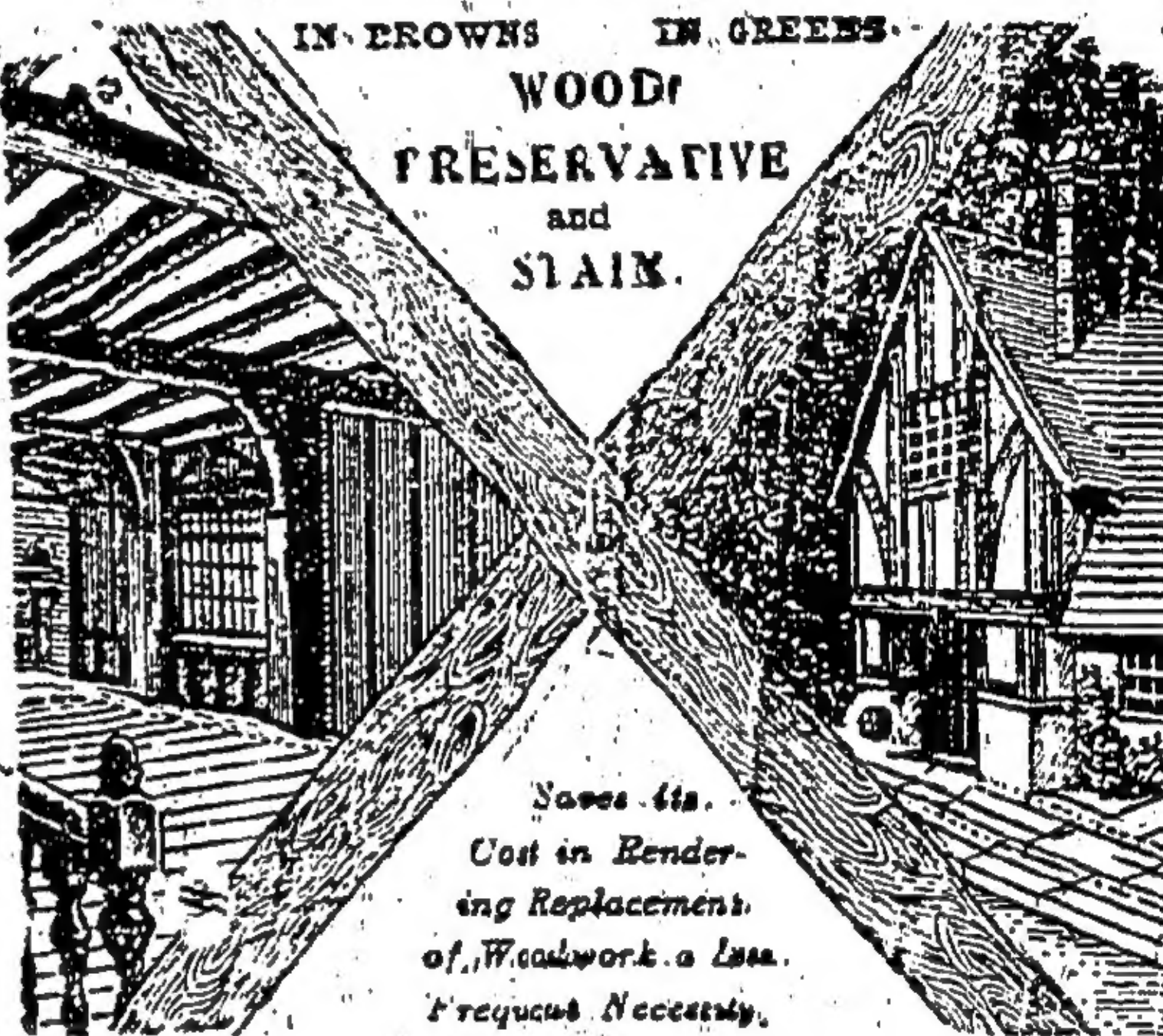
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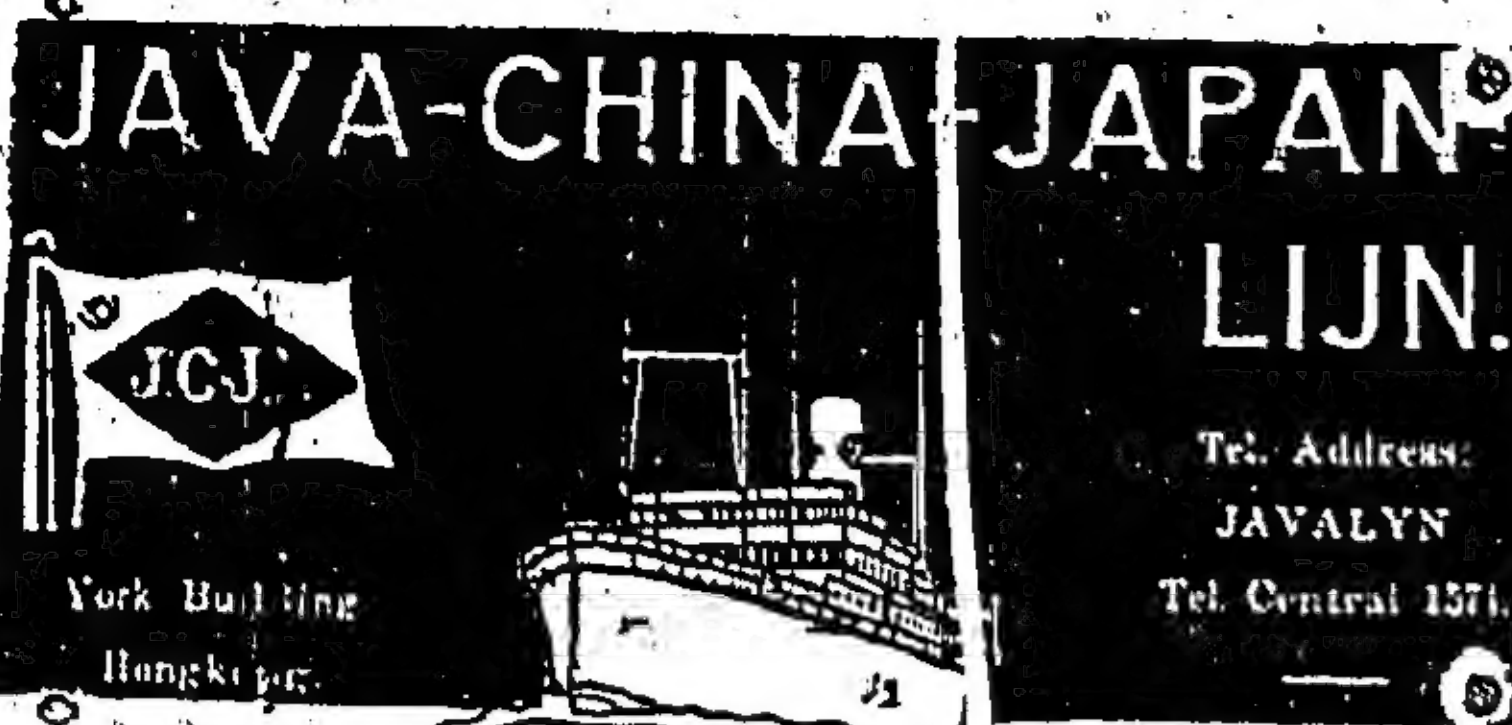
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TJILANAS	JAVA	29th Sept.	30th Oct.	SAMOH
PANDJANG	JAVA	29th Sept.	30th Oct.	MURROK & BATAVIA
CELEBES	JAVA	29th Sept.	30th Oct.	JAPAN
NIJONDARI	NORTH CHINA	30th Oct.	31st Oct.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJILAHANG	JAVA	30th Oct.	31st Oct.	
TJILWONG	JAPAN	31st Oct.	1st Nov.	

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"OOSTERK"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	20th Nov.
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M.S. "Malaya"	6th November	15th January, 1924
M.S. "Asia"	8th December	6th February, "
M.S. "Australia"	10th January	12th March, "
M.S. "Java"	8th February	10th April, "
M.S. "Peru"	5th March	

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DR. JOHNSON IN THE HEBRIDES

THE STORY OF A FAMOUS TOUR.

SCOTLAND IN 1773.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN "THE OBSERVER"]

It was a hundred and fifty years ago yesterday since Dr. Johnson and James Boswell set out on that tour in the Western Highlands that gave the great Cham so much pleasure and the Scots (in its recorded form) so much annoyance. Johnson left London on August 6th and, after a pleasant journey north, had spent several days in Edinburgh, where he met many old friends and made new acquaintances; but in both Boswell's "Journal of a Tour in the Highlands" and Johnson's own "Journey to the Western Islands," the tour proper is made to begin on August 18th, 1773, when they set out from Edinburgh. It is hard to say which of the travellers found more pleasure in the tour—Johnson, through the novelty of the experience and the fuss made over him, or Boswell, through having achieved his heart's desire in acting as guide to Johnson.

Of all men of his time, Johnson might have seemed the last to make such a journey to so remote a region. For remote it was, and he himself said that "the state of the mountains and islands was equally unknown with that of Borneo and Sumatra to the southern inhabitants of Britain." Staffs had only been discovered by Sir Joseph Banks on the eve of Johnson's journey, and the wonders of the Falls of Bruar were only just becoming known. Such a tour as they proposed to take promised a world of discomfort for the travellers—and that promise was amply fulfilled, for they only had three fine days and nearly three score indifferent ones. Johnson's unwieldy bulk, his bad eyesight and poor hearing were manifest drawbacks in a tour where the horse was the chief means of transport. He found no attractions in the landscape, and Boswell testifies that he had not much taste for rural beauties. "This is very solemn," was all Johnson could say of the bleak coast of Skye. "A true townsmen and devoted to London, he could not deny the truth of Mrs. Thrale's comment, 'You would rather be sick in London than well in the country,' and he was sixty-four. But his interest had been aroused early in life by Martin's account of the Hebrides; the pertinacious Boswell had urged him to come North, and there was that 'curious' spirit within him which made a new system of life an irresistible attraction. 'Our business is with life and manners,' he wrote, and this was the key-note of the tour, and his 'Journey' is mainly occupied with observations on the people of the Hebrides.

HOSPITALITY AND ARGUMENT.

It is impossible to read Boswell's sprightly account of the tour without observing how thoroughly the sage enjoyed himself. Old friends like Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blacklock (the blind poet), and Adam Ferguson made his stay in Edinburgh a happy time, even if he did hit them hard in argument. Even Lord Monboddo (whose notion that men once had tails led Sir Adam Ferguson to call him a "judge a posteriori") was more than civil. The cultured professorate of St. Andrews were most hospitable, and the same was true at Aberdeen and Glasgow; though in these cities the professors, through sheer fear of his thunder, were afraid to speak, and conversation flagged. Boswell's father, old Lord Auchinleck, got hot in argument with him, but such a contretemps was exceptional. The Highland hospitality at Rosay, Corriechakin, and Dunvegan quite won his heart. "I have eaten lots," he said at the latter place, and Boswell could hardly get him to leave. His September in Skye was as happy a month as he ever spent.

MRS. MACDONALD.

His interview with Flora Macdonald belongs to Scottish history, and has its amusing side, for the lady was led to believe that Mr. Boswell was to visit her with a young English buck. Many a time he got his talk out, and he had first-hand opportunities of inquiring into the phenomenon of second-sight. He never complained. Boswell might need sheets to sleep in after a day's riding through rain. Johnson was content with hay. Neither had weather, sea-sickness, long hours on horseback, nor Boswell's headache after a carousal (with brandy and the epistle for the twentieth Sunday after Trinity as a pick-me-up) put him out. Boswell might say it was vanity; the sage said it was philosophy. He even encouraged a pretty lady to kiss him to see which of the two would tire first. Best picture of all was the prospect of his becoming a Highland chieftain, for Mr. Macleod said he would give the little island of Ima to Johnson, who promptly talked of the house he would build and the cannon he would have, and how he would sail forth and take the Isle of Muck. Then he must assume his territorial title, and Macleod drank his health as "Island Ima."

A ONE-GLASS-OF-WHISKY TOUR.

Johnson's "Journey to the Western Islands" was published before Boswell's "Journey to the Hebrides," and a fine storm of indignation greeted the former from Scotland. Certainly he had deplored the treeless state of the land, had made scathing remarks about the standard of University education, had stung the Calvinistic bigots by his High Church attitude towards Presbyterianism and the ravages of the Reformers. Worse still, he had refused to accept the Ossian poems as genuine. But, while he cannot be held to be blameless, since his blundering blows invited reprisals, the storm of pamphlets, books, and newspaper articles that was hurled at him came from an over-sensitive people. At a later date the gentle Elia said far kinder things in "Imperfect Sympathies." We must not forget that, during the days of the Duke supremacy, the Scots had acquired both high office

(Continued on next column.)

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Estate valued at £20,000,000 was left by Mr. William Rockefeller. Expenses and charges, including over £3,000,000 for Federal tax, reduce the total to £15,000,000.

and much power in England, and they were fair game for the English wits. Johnson, like Wilkes in "The North Briton," was merely playing a little to the gallery in pillorying the Scots. Sometimes he was only pulling Boswell's leg. He had many friends amongst the Scots, his amanuenses on the Dictionary work were Scots, he praised Highland hospitality and Presbyterian learning and morals, and he said he would not lose his recollections of his visit to the Hebrides for five hundred pounds. Johnson benefited from his journey in many ways, and of how many travellers since could it be recorded that they made a three months Scottish tour on one glass of whisky?

INDO-CHINA

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	28th Sept.	11th Oct.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING" ... Friday	28th Sept. 11 a.m.
ROBE via AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HOSANG" ... Saturday	29th Sept. 11 a.m.
TIENTSIN via CHEFOO	"CHONGSHING" ... Saturday	29th Sept. 11 a.m.
MANILA	"MINGSANG" ... Saturday	29th Sept. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" ... Tuesday	2nd Oct. Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG" ... Tuesday	2nd Oct. Noon
TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"TAISANG" ... Wednesday	3rd Oct. 10 a.m.
ROBE via AMOY	"LAISANG" ... Thursday	4th Oct. Noon
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSHANG" ... Friday	5th Oct. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"KESANG" ... Friday	5th Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHANG" ... Friday	5th Oct. Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" ... Monday	15th Oct. 3 p.m.

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HOMEWARDS.

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"CAPMARTENSHIRE" 16th Oct.		"PEMERKESHIRE" ... 3rd Oct.		
"GLENAMORY" ... 22nd Oct.		London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.		
"GLENAPP" ... 5th Nov.		"GLENLUCE" ... 18th Oct. Genoa.		
"GLEN GARRY" ... 19th Nov.		L'don, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.		

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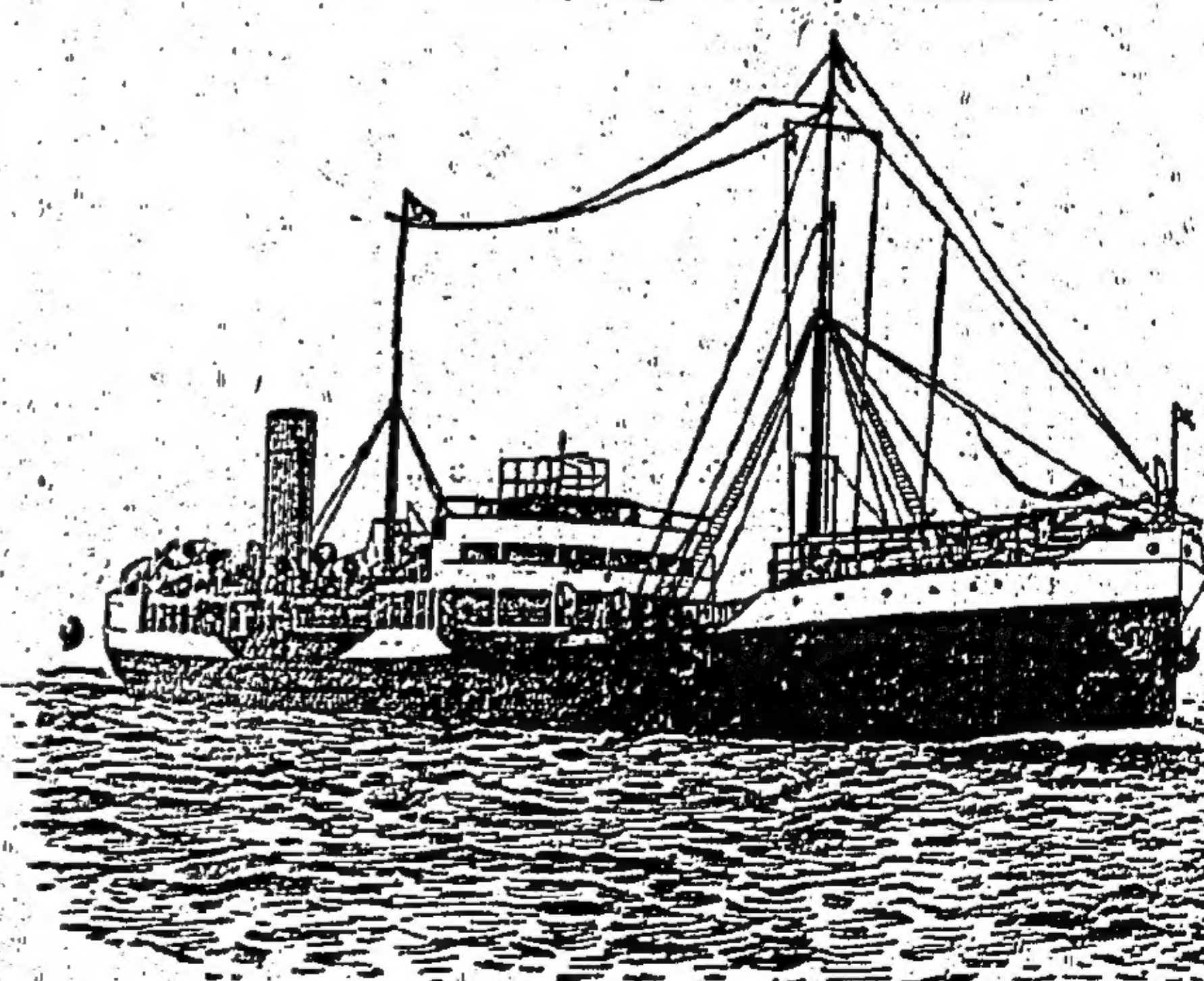
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 28th.
Chihli, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. J. Tinson, from Hongkong, with coal—B. & S.
Ho Sang, British str., 3,803 tons, Capt. J. M. Wright, from Calcutta, with a general cargo—J. M. & Co.
President Wilson, American str., 8,400 tons, Capt. G. T. Janney, from San Francisco, which port she left on August 23rd, with a general cargo—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

September 27th.
Eumeces, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. Jas. W. Reid, from Liverpool and Singapore, the latter port she left on September 22nd, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Maichow, British str., from Canton.
Hai Fung, British str., 1,140 tons, Capt. Elia Walker, from Swatow, with a general cargo—D. & L.
Nakodato Maru, Japanese str., 6,226 tons, Capt. Uchi Aoki, from Bombay and Singapore, with a general cargo—N.Y.K.

Henrik, Norwegian str., 1,350 tons, Capt. H. Brandt, from Bangkok, with a general cargo—Lee Beng Kee.
Tai Seng, British str., 1,541 tons, Capt. T. Grant, from Swatow, with a general cargo—J. M. & Co.
Tungo Maru, Japanese str., 6,503 tons, Capt. S. Shiratori, from Canton, with a general cargo—N.Y.K.
Tungshing, British str., from Canton.
Wing Hong, British str., 2,672 tons, Capt. E. C. Ripley, from Hongkong, with coal—Williamson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 27th.
Amherst, for Hoihow.
Campina, for Hongkong.
Glenloch, for Swatow.
Nakodato Maru, for Shanghai.
Maichow, for Weihaiwei.
Juan, for Singapore.
Kuanyeh, for Swatow.
Kuanyeh, for Shanghai.
Pasani, for Newchwang.
Phenanth, for Saigon.
President Wilson, for Manila.
Proper, for Canton.
Suigang, for Canton.
Sunon, for Wuchow.
Tungo Maru, for Manila.
Van Vollenhoven, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per *Ho Sang*, on September 28th: Mr. J. Wolfson.
 Per *Hai Fung*, on September 27th: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, Mrs. Phelps and 2 children, Mr. Richardson.
 Per *P.M.S. President Wilson*, on Sept. 27th: Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Ady, Miss L. Donaldson, Rev. and Mrs. Chas. H. Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pratt, Mrs. M. H. Reifelder, Miss E. Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitaker.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Admiral Oriental liner *President McKinley*, which sailed from this port on September 24th, arrived at Manila on September 26th, at 7.30 a.m., and will depart for Hongkong on September 28th, at 5 p.m., arriving at 7.30 a.m. This steamer sails for Seattle via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, on Monday, October 1st, at 10 a.m.
 The *M.M.S. Parthos*, for Shanghai and Japan, left Marseilles on September 24th and is expected at Hongkong on October 24th.
 The *R.M.S. Empress of Russia* (Capt. A. J. Hesken, R.N.R., Commander) will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai (Wooning), Nagasaki and Kobe, at 10 a.m., on October 4th.

IMPENDING DEPARTURES.

M.M. Chihli to Shanghai and Japan on October 10th.
M.M. Parthos to Shanghai and Japan on October 24th.

IMPENDING ARRIVALS.

M.M. Chihli from Marseilles on October 10th.
M.M. Parthos from Marseilles on October 24th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bakerfield (Admiral Oriental), due Oct. 18th.
Bendloch (Ben Line), due Sept. 28th.
Bevorlich (Ben Line), due October 18th.
Chihli (M.M.), due October 10th.
Madison (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 16th.
President Jackson (Admiral Oriental), due Oct. 2nd.
R. C. Rickmers due October 1st.
Sofala (B.I. & A.), due Oct. 4th.
Tamha Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

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NEW YORK & PANAMA	Toba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Oct.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Celtic Prince	Brit.	Princess Line	About 4th Oct.
BOSTON & New York via Suez	Perseus	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 5th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via Suez & Jap. Ports & Hlv.	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 3rd Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	West Carmona	Am.	Strathers & Barry	On 8th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 4th Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 15th Oct. 11 a.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER via J. Ports.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Oct.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SHANTAI & TONGA	Arabis Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th Oct.
VICTORIA, SHANTAI & VANCOUVER	Tyndareus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Oct.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA, via SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	President McKinley	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 27th Oct.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 5th Oct. Midnight
BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, Gt. L., LONDON & ANTWERP	Manitua	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 30th Oct. Noon
MARSEILLES, &c.	Angora	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 1st Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Amboise	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 27th Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Cordillera	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 1st Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Hakozaki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th Oct. 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, &c.	City of Norwich	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 3rd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Prometheus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Agapenor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	London Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Pembroke	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Kertoune	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Carl Locsin	Brit.	Reuter Bros. & Co.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	G. P. Locsin	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Noudan	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Van Cloon	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Itanoro	Brit.	D. I. & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Huichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Nanyo Maru	Jap.	Yamawata Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Taikewa Maru	Jap.	Yamawata Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Yoshino Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Arifura	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Taiyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Tungshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Yunnan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Venezia	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Tipnasa	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Tijoudari	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Malay Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Chunyang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Kiangsu	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Haifooing	Brit.	Douglas Lapsack & Co.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas Lapsack & Co.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Mingang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	President Wilson	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	West Cactus	Brit.	Strathers & Barry	On 2nd Oct.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 27th at 13.05.—Pressure has increased considerably at Chetoo, other changes are slight. The anticyclone has strengthened and the depression in the China Sea is no longer indicated. A depression or typhoon appears to be situated about 200 miles N.E. Appari; its direction of motion is at present unknown.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 27th September, 0.73 inch. Total since January 1st, 1920, 12.65 inches, against an average of 47.85 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 28th Sept. is as follows:—

District Forecast

Purifican Channel ... N.E. winds, fresh.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... E. winds, moderate; fair.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

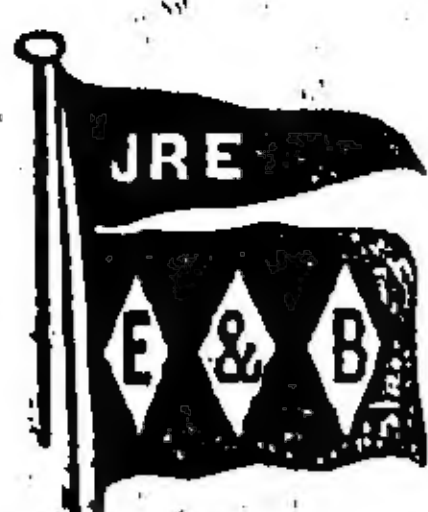
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 27th.			
	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.78	29.75
Temperature	83	77	81
Humidity	75	92	77
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	1	3	2
Weather	C	or	0
Rain	0.14	0.00	0.73
Highest open-air Temperature on 26th	83		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 27th	76		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From Sept. 28th to October 4th, 1923.

H'kong Standard Time.				H'kong Standard Time.			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
Fri.	28	h. m. 11 27	8.0	Fri.	28	h. m. 5 10	2.6
Satur.	29	11 18	8.8	Satur.	29	5 9	2.7
Sun.	30	11 08	9.5	Sun.	30	5 50	2.8
Mon.	1	10 57	10.2	Mon.	1	5 41	2.9
Tues.	2	10 46	10.9	Tues.	2	5 32	3.0
Wed.	3	10 35	11.6	Wed.	3	5 23	3.1
Thurs.	4	10 24	12.3	Thurs.	4	5 14	3.2
	No	interfer-	high		No	10 6	3.3
	4	2 31	4.4		4	11 28	4.4
	5	2 34	4.8		5	11 32	4.8

ELLERMAN &
BUCKNALLSTEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF LINCOLN" ... 12th October ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF KARACHI" ... 31st October ... Shanghai and Kobe.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" ... 27th November ... Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF PARIS" ... 2nd January ... Do.
 "CITY OF CANTERBURY" ... 31st February ... Do.
 "CITY OF YORK" ... 30th March ... Do.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" ... 15th April ... Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

Single 1st Class "A" ... £84. "B" ... £84. "C" ... £56.
 Returns "A" ... £161. "B" ... £147. "C" ... £112.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

'BLUE FUNNEL' LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "PERSEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Oct.
 S.S. "KARONGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Oct.
 S.S. "ALCIBIOS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Oct.
 S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	FN. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE	...	...	1st Oct.
CORDILLERE	...	...	15th Oct.
ANGERS	...	...	30th Oct.
ORILL	...	...	13th Nov.
PORTHOS	...	...	27th Nov.
ANGKOR	...	...	11th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including table wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 85. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 85. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... £ 65. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) ... £ 65. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo "Bates").

S.S. C. P. "LECOQ" loading for ALGER, ORAN, HAYRE, ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, about 10th Oct., and may eventually call at Liverpool, Valencia, Casablanca, Bordeaux, Rotterdam (if sufficient inducement offers).
 Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.
 Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740. 21. COGNITION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in restaurants, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Sunday, 30th Sept., at 10 a.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 2nd Oct., at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 5th Oct., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.

(General Managers) 2175

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

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No. 1 PRIDDER ST., HONGKONG

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

CEYLON, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MADAGASCAR, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Bay, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"SOUFAN"	6,686	17th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMA"	9,088	19th Oct.	Wara, London & Antwerp.
"CALEDONIA"	7,088	22nd Nov.	Bay, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"NELLOR"	6,686	6th Nov.	Wara, London & Antwerp & B'dam.
"SICILIA"	6,813	14th Nov.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Nov.	Wara, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	7,023	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,062	30th Nov.	do.
"SOUFAN"	6,686	13th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DEVANHA"	6,686	14th Dec.	Wara, London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-HIND"	11,430	23rd Dec.	Bay, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.

1924.

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,087	11th Jan.	Marseilles & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,640	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMA"	9,088	7th March	do.
"NALLDERA"	15,983	21st March	do.
"DELTA"	8,087	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,088	18th April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,062	2nd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	3,660	16th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	6,849	8th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TORILLA"	5,265	29th Oct.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Oct.	(Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Nov.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Dec.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUFAN"	6,686	2nd Oct. Noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TORILLA"	5,265	8th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOPALA"	5,381	8th Oct.	Kobe direct.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,062	13th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defer their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 First-class Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"CELTIC PRINCE"	...	...	on 4th October.
"SLAVIC PRINCE"	...	...	on 31st October.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

Telephone: Central 5155

Telegrams (Furacinos)

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" ... Sunday, 30th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"CANADA MARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 2nd Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"BORNEO MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Friday, 6th Oct.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th Oct.

BANGKOK, MALACCA, & SINGAPORE.

"KISHU MARU" ... Tuesday, 2nd Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Hongkong.

"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 19th Oct.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd Oct.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Beginning of Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

"CELESTEE MARU" ... Friday, 28th Sept.

"AMUR MARU" ... Monday, 22nd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"AMATEUR MARU" ... Sunday, 30th Sept., 10 a.m.

"SOMA MARU" ... Sunday, 30th Sept., 10 a.m.

"KAMO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Oct., 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" ... Friday, 28th Sept., 8 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"SOURABAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 4th Oct.

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,

2, SHIMA, MANAGAS.

Central No. 1990.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
WUHAIRWEL, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUIHOW"	On 28th Sept., 10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 28th Sept., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 29th Sept., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 30th Sept., D.L.
SHANGHAI & NKOWHWANG	"KANSU"	On 30th Sept., D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 2nd Oct., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 2nd Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 3rd Oct., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 4th Oct., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHA"	On 5th Oct., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 6th Oct., D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Mondays (via Swatow and Amoy) to Fukuoka, Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Ningbo). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Japanese and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 23.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Fukuoka, & Am. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	6th October.	11th October.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents. Telephone Central No. 38.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B.	Ship	Leave Hongkong	Arr. Los Angeles	Arr. San Francisco
"West Carmona"	...	2nd Oct.	...	...
"Mura"	...	3rd Oct.	...	...
"Mura"	...	25th Oct.	...	...
"West Cactus"	...	28th Oct.	...	...
"West Cactus"	...	1st Nov.	...	...
"West Cactus"	...	7th Nov.	...	...

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequana" ... Leave Hongkong 31st Oct.

Leave Hongkong 1st Nov.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Cactus" ... Leave Hongkong 1st Oct.

Leave Hongkong 2nd Oct.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" ... Leave Hongkong 30th Oct.

Leave Hongkong 31st Oct.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 808.

K. A. HEYUM, Res. Agent.

1123

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

S.S. "SIBUGA" ... sailing on or about 18th Oct.

S.S. "SIBTON CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 12th Nov.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL OTHER ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING, FROM LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £66.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

S.S. "PIUM-L" ... sailing on or about 2nd Nov.

FOR BHINDISI VENICE & TRIESTE

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about end of Oct.

S.S. "PIUM-L" ... sailing on or about end of Nov.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 25th Sept.

From Calcutta and Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

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